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REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

ROY. ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Poona Returns To Normal: Br. Troops Withdrawn

City Passes Peaceful Night

SHOPS REOPEN

Attempt To Demolish Tomb Nipped In Bud

THREE INJURED PERSONS SUCCUMB

POONA, April 26.

Poona City is returning to normal. Shops, with few exceptions, have reopened. British troops were withdrawn at noon yesterday, but two sections of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, 35 strong under British Officers, are stationed in Apollo Cinema and Shanwarwada.

An attempt was made yesterday evening to demolish the Pir's Tomb close to the Sonia Maruty Temple, but the police dispersed the gathering. Last night passed off without any incident.

About 200 police from Ahmednagar and other places have been drafted into Poona.—A. P.

62 ARRESTED SO FAR

Three Deaths Recorded

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Sunday.
(6 p.m.)

Almost normal condition is restored in the disturbed areas since the morning, where a majority of shops have opened, and business is going on. People are seen freely moving.

Police pickets are still guarding important places, while military pickets of reduced strength continue to be stationed at four places. Not a single incident is reported till now from midnight. No further arrests are made so far.

Total arrests so far are 62. Classification available of those injured is: seven policemen including two sergeants and one Inspector, 37 Mussalmans and 21 Hindus, two Parsis one Sikh, besides five others, whose names could not be had, they being unconscious. Total deaths up to now are three including one Hindu who died this morning. Entire military has been withdrawn since the evening. Cinemas were closed to-day also.

Police And Military Precautions

POONA, April 26.

Forty-eight hours after the Friday's grave situation the City, especially the disturbed areas, have shown almost complete restoration of normal conditions This is surmised from the fact that majority of shops in Saraf Bazaar and Ganesh Peth localities are open and doing business. The police, however, are as watchful as before.

To-day has passed till 5 in the evening without any incident since midnight. Before midnight, however, the police arrested in Ganesh Peth a Mussalman with a knife who is alleged to have threatened breach of peace. No further arrests have taken place so far. Nervousness has not yet been completely won over.

The death of one more Hindu is reported in hospital, thus bringing the total number of deaths to three uptil now.

Military pickets of 30 strong each, are in readiness at four centres, but it is hoped that they will be finally withdrawn to-night. —United Press.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ON POONA CLASH

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The following details regarding the riot in Poona on April 24th are published for the information of the public.

The Sonya Maruti Shrine formerly occupied a niche in the wall of a house in Rawivar Peth in Poona City. As a result of road widening, the house was set back and permission was given last year for the reconstruction of the Shrine on a small area of the public road. Prior to the change, the Hanuman Jayanti had ordinarily been celebrated at the Shrine with music.

MUSIC BANNED

When the reconstruction of the Shrine on the public way was sanctioned by the District Magistrate it was laid down that there should be no obstruction to the public and the Trustees agreed to give a written undertaking that music would not be played in front of the Shrine. This written undertaking was, however, not received and, when the time for celebrating the Hanuman Jayanti approached, the District Magistrate, on receipt of a request for permission to play music from the 6th April till the 23rd April, passed an order under section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act prohibiting the playing of music at the Shrine or at any public place within 30 yards thereof.

"SOFT" MUSIC

Later, the Trustees of the Shrine approached the District Magistrate for permission to worship with music on the last day of the festival only, representing that the feelings of the Hindus had been seriously stirred by the prohibitory order. The District Magistrate invited prominent Muhammadans of the City to discuss the situation. They admitted that no objecton had been offered by their co-religionists in the past, probably because the Shrine had not been in such a prominent position. After further discussion and careful consideration, the District Magistrate passed an order on April 23rd permitting worship with soft music on the 24th in front of the Shrine with restrictions as to times of play and on condition that no obstruction was caused to traffic.

FIRST CLASH.

On April 24th morning at 9 a.m. when the Hindus commenced worship, Muhammadans collected near the Shrine in increasing numbers but were kept moving by the police. Later, another crowd of Muhammadans came towards the Shrine shouting "Din Din." On their being pushed back other Muhammadans arrived and commenced flinging stones and bricks at the shrine. More Hindus came on the scene and retaliated by throwing stones. The rival crowds were separated and pushed back by the police out of stone's throw.

(Continued on Page 7.)

BEWARE OF "UNIONISTS"

Non-Agriculturists Expose Sir Fazli's New Party

LAHORE, April 25.

The Punjab Non-Agriculturists' Conference which was held to-day in Dera Baba Nanak in Gurdaspur District under the presidentship of Pandit Nanak Chand M.L.C. adopted a resolution declaring the Land Alienation Act most unjust, decidedly communal in conception, which had proved disastrous in results, and demanding the removal of this "lawless law" from the statute book as it is a serious attack on the birth right of non-agriculturists.

Another resolution condemned the Hammond Committee Report and demanded 50 per cent. representation for non-agriculturists in the new Punjab Assembly as they form more than 50 per cent of the provincial population.

BEWARE OF EXPLOITATION

The conference advised the well-wishers of the Punjab to organise and fight the new danger of Unionists and declared Sir Fazli-Hussain's party as a party of big landlords meant to exploit the illiterate Muslim cultivators and small Hindu peasants.

Pandit Nanak Chand, President-elect, was taken in a huge procession on arrival last night, thousands of non-agriculturists from different parts of the province, participating.

In course of his address the President made a fervent appeal to non-agriculturists to unite and fight the increasing aggression of the Unionists representing agriculturists and advised non-agriculturists to enroll themselves as voters, and to return such representatives to the Punjab Assembly as would pledge themselves to fight ceaselessly on their behalf.—United Press.

PRESIDENT'S CALL TO PEOPLE

National Struggle Cannot End Till Freedom Is Won

NAGPUR, April 26

The monthly Flag Salutation ceremony was celebrated this morning when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru conducted the service and unfurled the flag. He said that the dignity of the national emblem must be maintained whatever be the sacrifice necessary. He called upon his countrymen to bear in mind that the national struggle could not end till the achievement of their goal.—A. P.

COMMUNAL FRACAS NEAR BELGAUM

Three Injured On Either Side

BOMBAY, April 26.

A report from Khanapur in Belgaum District, says that a Hindu-Muslim fracas occurred here on Friday evening, in which three persons on either side were slightly injured. A Mohammadan is alleged to have attacked members of a procession taking out a portrait of Basaweshwar, and this led to a fracas. Mr. Mills, Dy. Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, and the Khanapur Police are making inquiries.—A.P.

POONA, April 26.

Six people are reported to have been injured at Khanapur near Belgaum, where last Friday Hindus and Mussalmans are stated to have created some trouble over the playing of music in one Hindu religious procession The police hastened from Belgaum to the place of the occurrence.—United Press.

MELROSE BACK HOME

(Special Cable)

ADELAIDE, April 25.

Airman Melrose arrived at 16|00 hours completing his third England-Australia flight.

AEROPLANE FOR NEGUS

Drouillet Disappears With Machine Despite Ban By Authorities

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

VILLACOUBLAY, April 25.

A sensation was caused by the disappearance of airman Rene Drouillet with the aeroplane ordered for the Emperor of Abyssinia. M. Drouillet announced his intention to pilot the machine to Abyssinia, but authorities banned the machine leaving France.

M. Drouillet sought and obtained permission to remove the machine from the hanger in order to test the mechanism, secretly filled the tanks with sufficient petrol for a thousand mile flight and suddenly took off and flew away before the guards recovered from the surprise.

The Magistrate has issued a warrant against M. Drouillet for "making off with an object which has been placed under judicial seals."

Destination Of Drouillet Unknown

PARIS, April 26.

Although the French air police and aerodromes have been asked to keep a lookout there has been no news of Airman Drouilet. M. Drouillet is without food or water. The absence of papers and permits will create difficulty if he lands at any regular aerodrome.

Some air experts suggest that Drouillet is making for Spain and thence for North Africa. Others opine that he is heading for Athens with an intermediate halt. Whatever the legal rights or wrongs of the matter it is generally agreed that M. Drouillet has undertaken a courageous flight.—Reuter.

UNITY AFTER TWO YEARS

Jawahar Succeeds In Ending Nagpur Congressmen's Dispute

NAGPUR, April 26.

The gulf between the official Congress and the group of Congress Radicals which existed for the last two years is understood to have been bridged over as the result of a four-hour talk in camera between Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and local Congress workers to-day.

After a frank discussion of past happenings, both parties appear to have agreed to forget and forgive.—A.P.

King Fuad's Condition Stationary

CAIRO, April 26.

A bulletin says King Fuad's condition remains stationary. The local infection during the last 24 hours has not increased.—Reuter.

Fighting On 50-Mile Front

"Progressive Smashing Of Abyssinian Fortified Line"

ROME, April 26.

A progressive smashing of Abyssinian fortified line on a front of 50 miles between Daggahmodo and Sassabaneh is reported in Marshal Badoglio's communique confirming the capture of Daggahmodo. He says that the town was taken by surprise on 23rd April. A strong enemy counter-attack from Daggahbur on 24th April was repulsed.

The same day an Italian column, the centre of which included volunteers from abroad, attacked the enemy position at Hamanlei. Fighting continued throughout the day, and was resumed at dawn on the 25th, when Italians with bayonets fixed dislodged the enemy from caves in Fafan valley and occupied Hamanlei, while on the right enemy trenches at Gunagagu were occupied after annihilation of the defenders.

LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

The communique adds that the northward advance continues. The total Italian losses including natives are over 700 killed or wounded. It is stated that the Abyssinians lost over a thousand killed at Hamanlei alone.—Reuter.

Daggahmodo's Fall

Confirmed

ROME, April 26.

It is officially confirmed that Italians have captured Daggahmodo, on the Abyssinian "Hindenburg Line". The Abyssinian counter-attack was repulsed.—Reuter's Special.

International Red Cross' "No" To Geneva

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA, April 25.

The International Red Cross is obliged to hold aloof from any action which might have a political character, declares Mr. Huber, President of the International Red Cross, replying to the League's protest against the Red Cross refusal to supply information regarding alleged atrocities in Abyssinia. The reply stresses the neutrality of the Red Cross which, he states, they must always maintain for relations of mutual confidence of both belligerents.

Muslims & Elections

League Council's Deliberations

Jinnah Pleads For Laying Cards Before Electorate & United Front

NEW DELHI, April 26.

The programme and policy of the all-India Muslim League in connection with the forthcoming Provincial elections formed the subject-matter of important discussions at a meeting of the League Council which met this morning under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

It is expected that the Council's deliberation will result in the drawing up of an election manifesto and constitution of machinery for running and controlling elections.

MR. JINNAH'S PROPOSAL

It is understood that till lunch, the Council discussed Mr. Jinnah's proposal of Constituting Central and Provincial Election Boards for setting up of candidates and fighting the elections. The Central is proposed to consist of 35 members. The election manifesto of the League, it is understood, according to Mr. Jinnah's suggestion would be based on the broad principle of attaining full responsible Government and expressing dissatisfaction on the new Constitution. The League would also give co-operation to all progressive parties in Legislatures.

CHATTARI'S OPINION

The Nawab of Chattari is understood to have expressed the opinion that a separate electorate did not debar the League from co-operating with other political parties on economic and other matters.

Sir Yamin Khan, however, is understood to have pointed out the difficulties that the League would have to encounter, firstly in fighting the elections and then controlling the guiding policy of the action of its members in the Legislatures to which Mr. Jinnah gave suitable replies.

LUCKNOW LEADER'S SUGGESTION

The Council met after lunch and adjourned without reaching any final decision. It is understood that a nationalist Muslim leader of Lucknow suggested that no candidate should be allowed to stand on dual tickets. This idea is understood to have been opposed by some members.

Mr. Jinnah is stated to have held the view that it was not desirable to allow League candidates to stand on any other ticket. They should place their cards before the electorate and after entering legislatures they should present a united front and work as a homogeneous body.—United Press.

ALL PARTIES' LEADERS INVITED

Proposed Formation Of Central Parliamentary Board

NEW DELHI, April 26.

It is understood that Mr. Jinnah has invited about 50 Muslim leaders of different parties and groups including Unity Board, Ahrar Party and Jamiat-ul-Ulemai Hind to discuss the problems relating to the forthcoming provincial elections. A meeting will take place to-morrow.

Mr. Jinnah proposes to go to Lahore on April 28 to acquaint himself with the situation in the Punjab and hold discussions with other parties and groups in regard to the formation of a Central Parliamentary Board to run elections in provinces.

Mr. Jinnah will go to Kashmir for one month to take rest and return to Bombay in the first week of June.—United Press.

Jinnah On Work Before Community

NEW DELHI, April 26

Several questions relating to the new constitution and elections under it were discussed today by the Council of the All-India Muslim League which met here to-day under the chairmanship

(Continued on page 7.)

FRENCH ELECTION

Hope Of Re-election Of Prominent Persons

PARIS, April 26.

Election opened very quiet in an atmosphere of calm which has characterised the whole campaign. The polling stations opened at 8 a.m. but it was almost an hour before the first voting began to trickle in. Voting was more brisk by noon, a stream of electors arriving at the rate of about four per minute. Voting will continue until 6 p.m. and the results will be broadcast from the Ministry of the Interior, but the real issue of the struggle between Left and Right will not be known until the second ballots.

Twelve Ministers and five Under-Secretaries, who are standing, are regarded as sure to be re-elected, as also prominent persons such as M. Herriot, M. Daladier, M. Marin, M. Franklin Bouillon and M. Bouisson. Newcomers are expected to include M. Jean Chiappe, an ex-prefect of the Paris police. In two quarters, Paris suffragettes established unofficial polling booths with cardboard hat-boxes as ballot-boxes into which men as well as women showed their sympathy by dropping sham voting papers.—Reuter's Special.

FINNISH SHIP RUNS AGROUND

(Special Cabble)

LONDON, April 25.

The famous Finnish wind-jammer "Herzogin-Cecilie" has run ashore on the rocks near Goathead, South Devon, Salcombe, a life-boat is standing by.

"Herzogin-Cecilie is the largest sailing ship on Lloyd's register. She has won the grain race from Australian eight times. Life-saving apparatus are ready and tugs are 'en route' to the vessel.

ITALIAN THRUST CAMPAIGN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, April 25.

Announcing the occupation of Bahrdar at the confluence Lake Tana and the Blue Nile by a column of white and native troops from Gondar, a message from the Head Quarters in Dessie says that a second Askari division advancing to the south from Dessie it is reported, did not encounter any resistance hitherto.

A series the gigantic caravans totalling 3,000 trucks are bringing up the last loads of men munitions and supplies preparatory to concluding the thrust campaign which is imminent. Military resistance capable of preventing the Italians reaching or entering the capital is not expected.

MUD-SLINGING AT MAHATMA

Jawaharlal's Deprecation At Nagpur

NAGPUR, April 26.

There was a stir in the second day's sitting of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan as a sequel to the distribution of pamphlets making insinuations against Mahatma Gandhi respecting the arrest of Mr. Subhas Bose. Pandit Jawaharlal in a short speech deprecated any attempt to "sling mud" on Gandhiji. Some volunteers, who are alleged to have distributed the pamphlets, were asked to leave the pandal which they did.

The Sammelan protested against the anti-Hindi-Gurumukhi Circular in the Frontier. A request was made to the Government to emboss on coins their value in the Nagari script.—A.P.

BAN ON COMMUNAL LITERATURE

NAGPUR, April 25.

The second day's sitting of the Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad commenced this morning at 8, Mahatma Gandhi presiding. It was resolved that for achieving cultural co-operation between all provincial legislatures the Parishad was necessary. A request was made to the universities and other educational institutions and literary persons to promote the work of the Parishad. The Parishad would carry on its work in Hindi, i.e., Hindustani.

By another resolution it was decided not to encourage literature militating against high ideals of life and purity of thought and fostering communal strife.

A Committee was appointed to draft the constitution.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. LOST AND FOUND.

Found—Near King Circle Garden, Currency Notes. Communicate Pandit. Ganga Madhav Bhuvan, near Police Station, Matunga. (6027)

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted temporarily a Shorthand-Typist. Only those having previous experience in a Solicitor's firm need apply. Apply Box No. 6024, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted B.A.B.T., S.T.C. teachers for Maths., Science, English, French, Persian on 75-5-100 for established school from June, Box 6021, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Trained, Untrained Actors, Actresses for Film Company. Apply with Qualifications, Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (5965).

Wanted an experienced Motor Mechanical Engineer to take charge of a big Motor Works. Apply Box No. 6013, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced Salesman with Mechanical knowledge to canvas business in up-country. Apply Box No. 6012, "Bombay Chronicle."

Owner of large acreages of land requires Mechanical Engineer with capital and previous knowledge of mechanical farming, to buy outright, or plough the land on profit sharing terms. Salubrious climate. Apply to Box No. 6009, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an efficient tutor preferably a European or Indian (England returned) to coach a student in Economics, English and Mathematics who would like to stay as a paying guest. Please state qualifications and terms. Box 3033, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a trained canvasser having experience in Medicine, Toilet, Perfumery line for working in Gujarat, Kathiawar and C. I. Provinces for the products of Bengal Chemical. Apply with testimonials to: The National Drug Agency, 744. Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad. (3061)

M.T.B. College, Surat.—Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected are invited so as to reach the Principal before 15th May for the posts of (1) Professor (Lecturer) in English, (2) Professor (Lecturer) in Physics, (3) Professor (Lecturer) in Mathematics, (4) Demonstrator in Chemistry and (5) Lecturer in Persian to be appointed from the beginning of the next term. (2856)

Wanted—Experienced, honest Agriculturist not afraid of hard work and capable of controlling labour, to independently manage small farm of about 50 acres. Must have sufficient mechanical knowledge to maintain small pumping sets in good order. Must guarantee successful working of farm. Moderate salary and share in profits at present but good future prospects to deserving man. Apply mentioning remuneration expected and experience, to T. P. Boyce & Co., Belgaum. (6026).

SITUATIONS VACANT.

(1) A Hindu M.B.B.S., Lady Doctor with practical knowledge of Gynaecology and obstetrics. (2) A Hindu qualified staff Nurse. Apply with minimum terms acceptable to the Secretary, Dayanand Mission Hospital, Rawalpindi. (3069).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona:—School re-opens on June 18th. Managed like Prince of Wales R. I. M. C. and English Public School House and Prefect system and Residential. Teaching staff from June strengthened by three Masters with English Public School and University Training with "Blue" for Sports and games. Boys taken 8 to 20 years of age. Fees 700 per year. Full reports and Prospectus sent on application to Lieut.-Colonel M. C. Coote, Principal. (3021)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan By Fourteen 19-1|2-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5824)

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Jhabordi—a beautiful Villa facing sea, 4 big rooms, verandahs, marble tiled bathrooms, fully furnished, with outhouses, well, fruit and flower garden, electric installation, going cheap. Apply Box No. 6014, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agencies for "Nip" Petrol (Ready Delivery) Kerosene & Diesel Oils are granted for different parts of India. Apply International Oil Co., Ltd., Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. (5883)

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Hindu, from North India (business in Hornby Road) would stay a few weeks as paying guest in suburb. Social, credentials. Please address: Shivapuri, Kashmere Hotel, Dhobi Talao. (6016).

Visit beautiful Cashmere—India's Switzerland, stay in well furnished Houseboats, decent food for Hindus, non-Hindus. excellent sight-seeing. Particulars from Erach Anklesaria, Sitaram Building, Princess Street. (5976).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTE of different sorts accumulated in the Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd. situated at New Parbhadevi Rd., Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office No. 16, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay, upto 5 P.M. (S.T.) on Thursday the 30th April 1936 along with a deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.
Secs., Treas., & Agents.
3067.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the s.s. "Parvati" will sail for Cutch Mandvi-Okha-Karachi at 9 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, instead of Wednesday, the 29th.

The M.S. "Sonavati" will sail as a special for Cutch Mandvi passengers at 9 a.m. on THUSDAY, the 30th instant.

It is hoped that the travelling public will avail of these two sailings in large numbers.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Agents.
100, Frere Road, Bombay.
KANJI JADHAVJI & CO. (Brokers)
Broach Street,
Dana Bunder, Bombay.
3072.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of assistant teacher for teaching poster-designing and Commercial Art in the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay which will be filled with effect from the 10th of June, 1936.

The following will be the terms of the appointment:—

(1) The age of the candidate should ordinarily be 30 years; but this age limit may be relaxed in the case of a candidate with exceptional artistic qualifications.

(2) PAY.—The scale of pay will be Rs. 200-10-300 per mensem on contract basis for two years in the first instance.

(3) Qualifications: First class artistic qualifications including practical knowledge of painting, poster-designing and commercial art and at least one art craft.

(4) The selected candidate will be subject to such conditions of service, including leave as may be prescribed by the Local Government for new entrants who hold temporary posts of this kind. The appointment will be terminable at any time by three months' notice on either side. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year.

Applications should be addressed to the Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and should give full particulars about age, place of birth, caste, academic qualifications, experience &c. together with copies of testimonials, if any, regarding character and fitness for the post and should reach the Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, on or before the 15th of May 1936.

CHAS R. GERRARD,
For Director,
Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.
Bombay, 24th April, 1936. 3068.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 4th May, 1936, at 3 P. M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:

1. (a) Letter from the Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee—Requesting the Corporation to elect a representative on the advisory Commitee (b) Election of a representative on the Committee.

2. Election of a member on the Law, etc., Commitee.

3. Interpellations.

4. Letter from Mrs. Manekbai V. Bhoosrath—Suggesting the opening of guidance school clinics for mentally defective children attending Municipal schools.

5-12. Letters from the authorities of the (5) Married Ladies' School; (6) Salvation Army Rescue Home, Matunga; (7) Bombay Vigilance Association; (8) American Marathi Mission School for the Blind; (9) Naigaum Social Service Centre; (10) Kaivalyadhama Health Centre; (11) Victoria Memorial School for the Blind; and (12) Society for the Protection of Children in Western India—Thanking the Corporation for their grants in aid of their respective Institutions., etc.

13-14. Letters from the authorities of the (13) Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children; and (14) Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital—Forwarding the Anhual Reports, etc., of their respective institutions.

15. Letter from the Secretary, Municipal Marathi Relieving Teachers' Association—Regarding the alleged grievances of certain Relieving Teachers.

Resolution of the Standing Committee—

16. Regarding the writing off of the book value of certain stores.

17. Regarding the question of compounding charges for the supply of water to Hospitals.

18. Regarding the appointment of a Special Officer by the Government of India to determine the water rate to be charged to the B. B. & C. I. Rly., Co., by the Municipality.

19. Regarding the report of the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, on the audit of the City Improvement Trust accounts for the year 1932-33.

20. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

21. Regarding the continuance of the arrangement with Government for the supply of vaccine lymph for a further period of three years ending 31st March 1939.

22. Regarding the question of surrendering to Government their land at the junction of Cruickshank Road and Waudby Road.

23. Recommending further additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance to write off the difference between the purchase price and the sale proceeds of certain old pipes.

24. Recommending an additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance for the maintenance of classes to be opened for adult instruction etc.

25. Recommending sanction to the arrangements proposed for repayment of a certain loan raised by the late Bombay Improvement Trust.

26. Statements of Budget transfers sanctioned finally by the Committee.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

27. Reporting on the question of reserving certain plots in ex-Trust Estates for shops and garages on the ground floor of buildings thereon.

28. Regarding the revised layout of certain plots in the Worli Estate.

Schools Committee's letters—

29. Regarding augmentation of the Seth Dwarkadas Tribhuwandas Garba Party Lahani Fund and the variations in the conditions thereof.

30. Regarding the revised curriculum of studies for Primary Education in the City.

31. Forwarding quarterly report of the progress of Free and Compulsory Education in F and G Wards.

32. Reporting on the question of providing Hindi Schools in the compulsory area of Primary Education.

Letters from the Commissioner—

33. Forwarding the Monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

34. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of Malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in March 1936.

35. Forwarding half-yearly report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

36. Forwarding quarterly statements of motor vehicles taxed and exempted.

37. Recommending sanction to the change in the user of a part of a building on certain plots in the Wellington Lines Estate.

38. Forwarding a statement giving reasons for delay in submitting reports on certain Corporation Resolutions.

39. Forwarding quarterly statement of water brought into the City and the suburbs from the various lakes.

Government communications—

40. Appointing Mr. Abdulla Ibrahim Rahimtoola to be a member of the Corporation 'vice' the Honourable Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, resigned.

41. According sanction to the revised rule regulating grants-in-aid to private primary schools.

42. Letter from the Honourable Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution appreciating his services to the City.

43. Letter from Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

44. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Requesting the Corporation to appoint their representatives on the Managing Bodies of certain institutions to which grants are made.

45. Confirmation of the Special Committee's Proceedings.

46. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

47. From Mr. I. S. Patel—Regarding the construction of a masonry boundary wall round the Hindu Burning and Burial ground at Mahim.

48. From Dr. G.R. A. Sheikh—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the desirability of inscribing in Urdu and Gujerati characters the names of streets on all the street-name boards in addition to the languages now used.

49. From Dr. Poonsey, H. Meisheri seconded by Dr. E. Moses—For expressing the Corporation's regret at the death of Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath B. Naik-Dandekar.

50. From Mr. Abdul Razak Abdulla—For requesting the Commissioner of Police to stop the nuisance caused by the throwing of handbills in moving motor cars.

51. From Dr. Sorab P. Mehta, seconded by Mr. M. A. Karanjawala—For expressing opinion in favour of lowering the Municipal franchise from a Rs. 10 rental to a Rs. 5 rental.

52. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For obtaining a report from the Law, etc., Committee as to the desirability of taking measures for early recovery of property tax bills.

53. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the broken up condition of a portion of Arthur Road.

54. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the absence of adequate open spaces around certain buildings in the City.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor.
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th April 1936.
3071.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

STORES DEPARTMENT

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 900 half-round country teak wood sleepers 10'x10" 5".

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Tuesday, the 12th May, 1936, together with an earnest money of Rs. 200. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for Sleepers country teak.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) M. K. VARIAVA,
Chief Storekeeper.
566, DeLisle Road, Bombay No. 11.
3070

MenMadeYoung
Vigour Increased In 24 Hours
If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the participating policyholders (such as have insured With Profits for at least Rs. 2,000) entitled to vote under Article 88 will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 45-47, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 1-30 P.M. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th May, 1936, for the purpose of electing a Director and an Auditor.

By Order Of The Board,
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.
Bombay. 3073.

PLAZA
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.
INVISIBLE RAY
with KARLOFF & LUGOSI
—:TO-MORROW:—
For the First Time in Bombay
A Brand New Picture!
BUCK JONES
BUCK JONES
in a thrilling drama
"BORDER BRIGANDS"
A Universal Special

THIRD CAPTIVATING WEEK
"GULAM DAKU"
IMPERIAL'S
vivid revelation of an innocent man's sufferings superbly dramatised.
Featuring:
GULAM MOHAMED, ROSE, JILLOO, JAMNA, JAMSHEDJI GHAZNAVI, GULAM RASOOL, SYED AHMED, BABA VYAS and RUSTOM POONAWALLA.
Director: MOTI B. GIDWANI.

MAJESTIC
TALKIES
Girgaum, Bombay.

Another Hit from the Author and Producers of 1933's
GOLD MEDAL MYSTERY PICTURE
"THE DRAGON MURDER CASE"
Warner Bros.' new S.S. Van Dine Thriller with
WARREN WILLIAM as Philo Vance
MARGARET LINDSAY
DOROTHY TREE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily at:
3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

R. K. BHENDE SCHOLARSHIPS FUND

The Managing Trustee of the Fund writes:—

The selection of the students for the scholarships to be awarded from the above Fund will be made shortly by the Board of Trustees of the Ramakant Krishna Bhende Scholarships Fund from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community (all sub-sections included).

Male students who after passing their Matriculation Examination from any of the high school at Poona intend to prosecute their studies further in any college as also those who having passed their Matriculation Examination from the said schools may be studying for a degree or diploma in any college or other educational institution recognized by any Indian university may submit their applications to the undersigned.

GIRL STUDENTS.

Female students, poor and deserving, of the said community studying in the Poona Female High School (otherwise known as the High School for Indian Girls) or in the Poona Female Training College as also those who after matriculating from any of the High Schools at Poona intend studying for a degree or diploma in any college or other educational institution recognised by any Indian university or qualifying themselves for the profession of nursing, midwifery or teaching may also put in their applications.

The present Bhende scholars must also submit fresh applications for the year in case they wish to have their scholarships continued.

All applications must be made on the prescribed Form of the Board and reach the office of the Managing Trustee on or before the 15th June next.

A. I. Gond Mahasabha

The 3rd session of our All-India Aboriginal Gond Maha Sabha will be held at on 5th, 6th and 7th May at Mandla C. P. under the presidentship of Mr. Udai Bhann-Shah, Jagirdar, Harai-Pagara.

Raja Bahadur Jawaharsinhji Deo Ruling chief of Sarangarh, Raja Bahadur Chakradharsinghji Deo Ruling chief of Raigarh, Thakur Raja Lal Bahadursinghji Zamindar, Fulzar Estate, Raja Lal Nagendrashah Zamindar, Bindranawagarh and Rangshah Bapa, Zamindar, Palasgarh are expected to attend this Mahasabha.

St. John Ambulance Association Classes

The lectures in "First aid to the Injured" for men and "Home Nursing" for women under the auspices of the above Centre, and on behalf of the Jewish Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, will commence from to-day Sunday. Capt. J. C. Sampson, I.M.S. (Retd) will deliver these lectures at the Sir Jacob Sassoon High School, at Parel Road, Byculla. Each course consists of a series of about 10 lectures, fully illustrated on human anatomy and physiology, circulatory, respiratory, digestive and nervous systems, fractures, drowning and poisoning etc. The men's class will commence every Sunday from 9-00 a.m. (S. T.) and the women's class at 10-30 a.m. No fees are charged.

Intending Candidates are requested to register their names with Mr. Samuel Judah, Honorary Secretary, No. 16, 2nd Umerkhadi Lane, Bombay No. 9, as early as possible.

Amritlal Seth At Karachi

KARACHI (By Mail).

Mr. Amritlal Seth, the well-known leader of the people of Indian states arrived on Thursday by the Punjab Mail. He was received at the city station by prominent citizens, including Seth, Haridas Lalji, Mr. Narayandas Bechar, and Mr. Bhadrashanker Bhatt.

His visit to this city is believed to be in connection with the ensuing Indian States People' Conference, the venue of which is proposed to be fixed for Karachi. —United Press.

Malaria Breeders In City

At the following places in Bombay City, Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito, was detected breeding during the week ending April 18:—

Hansraj Lane No. 16 (Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co.) Cooling Tank.

1st Parsiwada Nos. 6-8 Pool on the terrace.

Khetwadi Main Road No. 190 Cement cisterns.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

A Page About Industries And Engineering

Iron And Steel Industry Of India

From The Manufacture Of The Historic Iron Pillar At Kutub To Thriving Jamshedpur

The following is the speech of Mr. A. R. Dalal, broadcast from Bombay on the 9th instant, reproduced by his permission:—

"The present age is known as the Iron Age. Iron is the essential basis of all industry and manufacture. Without it neither the agriculturist nor the manufacturer can have his essential implements, nor would any transport by land, sea or air be possible. Its importance in war is even greater than in peace. The existence of a well developed iron and steel industry is essential to any country that aspires to be an industrial country or hopes to defend itself in time of war.

ANCIENT INDUSTRY.

Of the antiquity of the iron and steel industry in India there is no doubt. The iron column at the Kutub Minar, near Delhi is made out of the purest wrought iron and represents a forging weighing between 7 and 8 tons. To this day the method by which it was produced remains a mystery and it is an example of the skill in working metals prevailing in India in those days. The steel from which the well-known Damascus blades were made came from Hyderabad. It happened, however, that the Indian steel manufacturers never overcame certain difficulties and did not progress with the times.

The first attempt to establish an iron and steel industry in India on modern lines was made about 1824, curiously enough, by a retired civilian called Joslah Heath. The attempt, however, ultimately proved a failure. The next attempt was the establishment of an iron works at Barakar near Asansol in 1875. This attempt also proved unsuccessful. The Company was, however, reconstructed in 1899 under the name of the Bengal Iron and Steel Company. In 1905 it made an attempt to manufacture steel which had to be abandoned within a year or two. It has successfully made pig iron. It owns several foundries and manufactures pipes, sleepers and castings.

PIONEER ATTEMPTS

These pioneer attempts to manufacture steel in India were hampered owing to the ignorance, which prevailed till nearly 35 years ago, of the existence, of the rich deposits of iron ore in India and of its capabilities when used with suitable coking coal. It is to the genius, perseverance and foresight of Jamshedji Tata. The great Parsi pioneer of Indian industry, that India owes the successful establishment of its steel industry. For nearly a quarter of a century Jamshedji Tata carried out investigations, financed researches, interviewed high State officials, engineers and steel magnates and travelled throughout Europe and America to realise his dream of establishing a successful steel industry in India. Although the Tata Iron and Steel Company was not registered till three years after his death, he is the undoubted founder of the Steel Company and the Founder's Day which commemorates his name is celebrated every year at Jamshedpur on the 3rd of March which is his birthday.

It was the discovery of the rich iron ore mines at Gorumashisani in the Mayurbhanj State which ultimately led to the selection of Jamshedpur—then known as Sakchi—for the site of the Steel Works. It was only about that time that it was discovered that in what is known as the Singhbhum Iron Belt, consisting of the Singhbhum District in which the Steel Works are situated and the neighbouring Orissa Feudatory States, there existed one of the richest iron ore deposits, in the world. The iron content is as rich as 65 per cent. and the total of the deposits is roughly estimated at 3,000 million tons which is adequate for the steel requirements of India for nearly a thousand years.

COKING COAL

The second essential raw material required for the production of iron is coking coal. Unfortunately, India's reserves of coking coal are not at all adequate for smelting its iron ore reserves. Of the 4,500 million tons of coal of good quality estimated to exist in India, only 1,500 million tons are suitable for metallurgical purposes. The coking coals are mainly confined to the Giridih and Jherriah coalfield and almost the whole of the hard coke manufactured in India at present comes from Jerria coal. Although 12 to 15 million tons of coking coal are mined every year, less than two million tons are used for the manufacture of hard coke and the greater portion is used for purposes, such as steam raising for railways, etc., for which non-coking coals would be equally suitable. The present mining methods are so uneconomical that nearly 50 per cent. of the coal is lost in extraction and there is the further loss due to fires, floods and subsidences. It has recently been calculated by an expert that if the present methods of mining continue, the life of the Jerria coalfield, on which the iron and steel industry in India depends to a very large extent, would be only 33 years. It may be stated, however, that the Tata Iron and Steel Company itself holds reserves of coking coal likely to last for a period of a hundred years. In the general interests of the metallurgical as well as the coal industries of India, it is hoped that Government will promptly take adequate measures to conserve the coal resources of India.

The third essential raw material for the manufacture of iron is limestone and dolomite of which adequate reserves are available mainly in the Gangpur State in Bihar and Orissa which is at a distance of about 120 miles from Jamshedpur.

TATA'S PROGRESS

Reverting now to the Tata Iron and Steel Co., it was originally registered in August 1907 with a capital of Rs. 232 lakhs which was increased to Rs. 352 lakhs in 1916 and 10,52 lakhs in 1918. Its original output was 120,000 tons of pig iron of which 85,000 tons were expected to be converted into 72,000 tons of steel. Its present capacity is about 1 million tons of pig iron and about 650,000 tons of finished steel. It manufactures rails, sleepers, beams, channels, merchant bars, angles, tees, plates, black and galvanized sheets, tinbar, sleeper bar and billets, besides bye-products such as coal-tar and sulphate of ammonia. The total demand in India during 1935-36 of steel of the kind manufactured by the Tata Iron and Steel Company was in the neighbourhood of 837,000 tons, of which the Steel Company supplied nearly 73 per cent amounting to 646,000 tons.

DURING WAR.

During the Great War, although the plant was in its infancy at the time, it proved of great service to Government and supplied 80 to 90 per cent of its output for war purposes. Rails, shell steel and other materials were supplied to Mesopotamia, Egypt, East Africa and other centres of war.

Besides the Steel Works at Jamshedpur, the Steel Company owns a number of ore mines, limestone, quarries, collieries and manganese and other mineral properties. It has a large Sales Office in Calcutta and a Head Office in Bombay. For all its activities it employs about 50,000 men. The total wages paid in 1934-35 amounted to two crores and five lakhs of rupees. It pays annually about a crore and a half in freights to Railway Companies of which over one crore is paid to the Bengal Nagpur Railway alone. One-third of the goods traffic of this Railway is derived from the traffic of the Steel Company. The Company pays about four lakhs as income-tax on the salaries of its employees, about four and a half lakhs in Customs duty and a similar amount in port dues, besides a number of other charges. The exise duty recently imposed further amounts to about three lakhs of rupees per month on the average.

The existence of the Steel Works has led to the development of a number of ancillary companies in Jamshedpur, of which the most important is the Tinplate Company of India, with a capital of 32 50 lakhs, and employing over 3,000 men. Besides the Tinplate Company there are the Indian Steel and Wire Products Co. recently registered with a capital of 50 lakhs, the Indian Cable Company, the Indian Humepipe Company, the Tatanagar Foundry Company, the Tatanagar Chemical Company and the Jamshedpur Engineering and Machine Manufacturing Co. A number of other Companies not situated at Jamshedpur are closely dependent on the existence of the Steel Works for their prosperity. They are the Eagle Rolling Mills, the five companies manufacturing fire bricks and refractories, the Bisra Stone Lime Company and the Raneegunge Coal Association.

OTHER WORKS

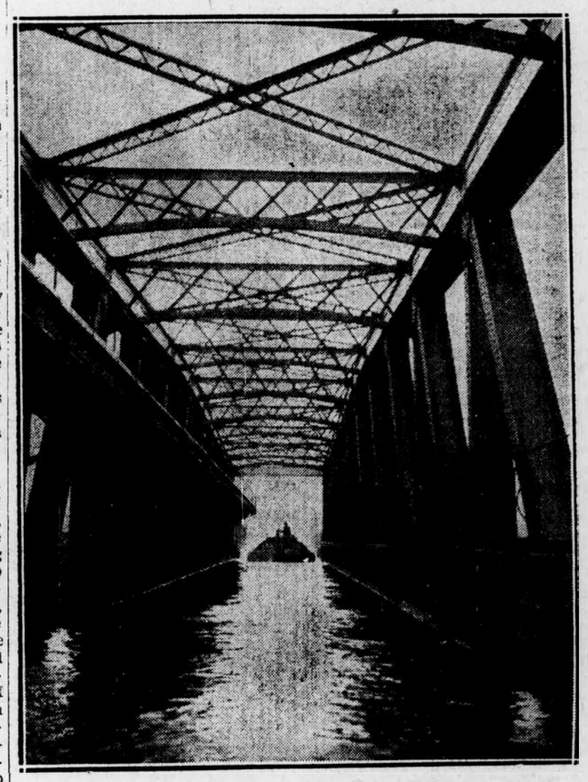
I have already mentioned the Bengal Iron and Steel Co. It manufactures about 200,000 tons of pig iron per year besides castings, railway sleepers, pipes, etc. Another important Company is the Indian Iron and Steel Company established in 1918, with a present capital of Rs. 150 lakhs. It confines itself to the manufacture of pig iron for which its capacity is 500,000 tons per annum. The Mysore Iron Works in the South manufacture about 17,000 tons of pig iron every year from charcoal.

By far the greater proportion of the pig iron made by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. is used as raw material for the manufacture of steel but the larger proportion of the pig iron produced by the other companies is exported out of India, mainly to Japan.

Till now the Tata Iron and Steel Co. has been the only Company manufacturing steel for sale but recently the Mysore Iron Works have installed a plant for the manufacture of about 20,000 tons of steel.

Recently, owing principally to the encouragement given by Government on the recommendation of the last Tariff Board, a number of re-rolling mills rolling chiefly merchant bars for the bazar from billets or steel scrap have sprung up in many parts of India. A few of them have installed up-to-date machinery while others are very poorly equipped. It is difficult to make an estimate of their capacity but it is roughly estimated at 100,000 tons per year.

CANAL CROSSES A CANAL



A feat of engineering skill can be seen at Barton Bridge, Manchester, where the Manchester ship canal is crossed by another canal. Photo shows a barge dwarfed by massive girders passing through Barton Bridge over the ship canal.

RAYON OUTPUT OF THE WORLD

Thousand Million Pounds Mark Passed For First Time

Preliminary estimates of the world production of rayon and staple fibre in 1935 show that for the first time the 1,000,000,000 lb. mark has been passed.

Production of rayon (excluding waste and staple fibre) is estimated at 972,455,000 lb., against 784,210,000 lb. in 1934, and 665,765,000 lb. in 1933. Production of staple fibre is estimated at 116,685,000 lb., against 49,455,000 lb. in 1934.

Details of the production of the principal countries are shown in the following table:—

	Rayon Yarn (in 1,000lbs)		Staple Fibre	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
U. S. A.	257,000	210,300	4,000	2 200
Japan	213,000	150,200	6,500	2,200
Italy	120,000	95,000	64,000	20,000
Britain	111,800	90,875	7,105	2,890
Germany	97,000	81,600	30,000	20,000
France	72,500	62,500	4,400	1,500
Netherlands	23,000	24,750	—	—
Canada	12,750	9,750	—	—
Russia	12,000	9,000	—	—
Belgium	11,500	10,750	—	—
Poland	11,310	9,650	680	665
Others	30,595	29,835	—	—
Total	972,455	784,210	116,685	49,455

The viscose process accounts for approximately 87 per cent of the yarn output.

The exports of rayon yarn from the chief producing countries rose from 119,311,000 lb. in 1933 to 149,765,000 lb. in 1934, but are computed to have fallen to 135,421,000 lb. in 1935.

Exports from European countries to the consuming countries (not themselves producers) fell from 84,335,000 lb. in 1934 to 69,275,000 lb. Japanese exports of yarn increased.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Immune From The Drawbacks Of Natural Product

(From A Correspondent)

It is a curious revelation of the limitations of the human mind that it assumes that if a product is discovered resembling another its uses will be identical. Accordingly these transparent plastics have been hailed as "synthetic glass" (an idiotic phrase, since all glass is synthetic) and there has been general speculation as to how far they would oust glass for one purpose or another. But though it has the transparency of glass it is an expensive material with special properties and uses for some of which glass is unsuited. The same is true of synthetic rubber, very much in the news at the moment since Hitler's announcement regarding production in Germany. His speech is apt to give the impression that the ability to make rubber material synthetically is an entirely new and entirely German triumph. In point of fact it is neither. British and U.S. chemists have long known how to make synthetic rubber—at a price. But they have not succeeded in finding a rubber substitute which will in any way compete in price with the natural article, and only abnormal conditions enable synthetic rubber to find a market in Germany and Russia

"DUPRENE."

One such synthetic product (described chemically as a "Chlorinated butadiene") and known commonly as "DuPrene" was discussed recently at the Institution of the Rubber Industry in London. "DuPrene" resembles rubber in chemical composition, and not only combines to an extraordinary degree the properties found in the natural product, but goes one better in its resistance to oil, proof against flames, and ageing qualities.

The most serious drawback to the use of rubber in engineering is its liability to be attacked and disintegrated by lubricating oils. The synthetic product is practically immune so that the automobile, electric and general engineering industries stand therefore to benefit from its development. Indeed, despite the fact that "DuPrene" costs almost as many shillings per lb. as natural rubber does pence, it finds a ready sale in certain applications where, on account of its properties, it is greatly superior to the natural product, and which it is likely increasingly to replace. Synthetic rubber-like materials are already known which offer better resistance to abrasion than natural rubber and which may thus ultimately replace it in its most important field—tyre manufacture!

Science Of Statistics And Its Application To Industry

Dr. Sukhatme Pleads For Its Inclusion In University Curriculum

The following is a summary of the lecture delivered by Dr. P. V. Sukhatme at the Vasant Vyakhyan Mala, Poona, on 24th April 1936:—

Dr. Sukhatme began by saying that Statistics was a recent branch of science, developed only since 1920. It had, he said, a wide field of application to problems in Industry, Agriculture, Meteorology, and elsewhere. He thought that the best way to make use of the time at his disposal was to discuss a few practical problems at length where statistical methods were most fruitfully applied.

INDUCTIVE INFERENCE.

Inductive inference is one of the old and most important problems of the Science of Statistics. A consumer, wishing to buy every week a consignment of a thousand electric lamps from the producer, would like to ascertain the average quality of the length of life of lamps in the consignment and the variation of the length of life about the average. An Engineer wishing to buy a consignment of bricks, would like to infer the average breaking strength of bricks in the consignment and ascertain whether the bricks are mostly of the same uniform strength. If he fails to infer this with any exactitude, he would fail to secure uniform strength in the walls and will run the risk of considerable danger in future.

Problems of inferences of this type are solved by the application of what is known as 'Statistical Methods in Inductive Inference.' In general terms, the method consists in selection from the consignment of a few articles 'at random,' inspection of their behaviour with regard to the quality in question and application of appropriate statistical methods to figures of inspection obtained. In Statistical terminology, the articles selected for inspection are said to form a sample and the consignment about the quality of which knowledge is sought is called a population. If the articles which form the sample, are chosen in half-hazard manner the sample acquires a truly representative character of the population and it is common-sense that the larger the sample, the greater is the confidence we feel in the conclusions. The procedure of selecting a random sample such as those of bricks or lamps, the adequate number of articles to be chosen from the consignment and the exact numerical measure to be assigned to confidence to be placed in the conclusions are needs which Science of Statistics can satisfactorily meet. For example, it may be possible for the Science of Statistics to assist the customer of electric lamps with a known degree of confidence that at least 90 per cent of lamps, if burnt at marked voltage, would show a life of lamps between, a1 and a2 hours.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE.

Another important aspect of the Science of Statistics falls under the heading known as "Design of Experiments and the technique of Analysis of Variance.' The aim of an agriculturist is to improve the productivity of his land. If he grows wheat, he would like to know what variety of wheat grows best on his land and to what manure does it give the best response. If he has more than one method of cultivation suggested to him, he would like to try that out and so on. The problems before him is how should he design his experiment so that he may determine the conditions under which wheat grows best on his land.

DIFFICULTIES.

The practical importance of the problem is beyond dispute but the difficulties of the problem are immense, and may best be illustrated on the following simple example. Let A, B, C, D denote the manures which have been recommended to the farmer by an Agricultural chemist; to determine the manure which has the most significant effect on the yield of wheat.

Supposing that the farmer devotes four acres of his land to the cultivation of wheat, he will probably assign one acre of land to each of the four manures A, B, C, D as shown below. At the end of the experiment, he will probably find that the manure A has yielded him say 136 units of wheat: the manure B has yielded him 142 units of wheat: the manure C has 151 and D has 156. What can the farmer conclude from his experiment and what confidence can he place in his conclusions?

1	2	3	4
A	B	C	D
136	142	151	156

(Continued on Page 10.)

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ARSENAL WIN LEAGUE CUP FOR SECOND TIME

Clean Sporting And Exciting Game At Wembley

(Special Cable)

WEMBLEY, April 25.

The Arsenal won a meritorious victory and won the cup for the second time. It was clean sporting and exciting game, the winning goal coming 70 minutes after the interval.

The Arsenal had the least 75 per cent of the game due to their quickness on ball and better positioning. Their forwards were irresistible and combined excellently, but generally failed to round off the movements partly through weak shooting and partly on account of the brilliance of Smith, Sheffield's goalkeeper.

Both defences were very sound, though Sheffield were inclined to waver near the finish. Hulme made many dazzling runs, but little was seen of Drake and Bastin. James was the directing genius and showed an uncanny sense of positioning. Male was the best back on the field. Sheffield was the clever and tenacious side, but lacked Arsenal's brilliance.

CUP FINAL CONTEST

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 25.

The match commenced in breezy weather. Sun made furtive attempts to appear and when he succeeded and lit up the stadium he revealed a spectacle fitting the occasion. The cheaper parts were filled very early and the usual 93,000 were present including members of the All-India Cricket Team. There was very animated community singing. The teams emerged side by side amidst vociferous cheering and massed bands struck up the Anthem.

MUFFED A CHANCE.

Sheffield United kicked off at 2/57.

Sheffield ran down and Barton shot weakly. After some neat work Johnson and Barclay manoeuvred an opening. Wilson in the Arsenal Goal misfielded and the movement should have resulted in a goal, but the United forwards muffed the chance through over eagerness.

SHEFFIELD PRESSES.

Sheffield pressed and their passing was more accurate than that of the Arsenal. The United right-wing was constantly active until Bastin sent away Hulme, but Bowden failed to convert the centre while James later shot over the bar. Bowden forced the first corner. Hulme placed the ball on to the bar and it bounced behind. A pass from Copping to Hulme had the defence spreadeagled, but Hulme shot hard outside the post.

CONSTRUCTIVE ATTACK.

Barton put Dodds through in front of the goal, but Male repulsed the attack. Hitherto the Arsenal were more constructive in attack, but the United were playing the more virile game. Sheffield persisted in their policy of keeping the ball in the air and their nippy forwards harassed the defence. Hooper took a dangerous freekick outside the penalty area.

A MERCURIAL MOVE.

James with a mercurial move sent away Bastin who transferred to Bowden and the latter badly missed in front of the goal. Bastin wriggled through and shot over from close range. Bastin tripped outside the penalty area and James shot wide. Barton was most dangerous and frequently ran in. Hulme was equally prominent. He centred to Drake who narrowly missed with a header. After half an hour score was nil/nil.

ANYBODY'S GAME.

The movement between Bowden and Bastin ended in the latter overshooting. It was end-to-end an anybody's game. The Arsenal attacks were more dangerous, but the United were attacking more frequently. Hulme ran in and overshot by inches. Sheffield United were now most desperate. Smith then made a glorious save, but conceded a corner. Off Hulme's kick Bastin struck the sidenetting.

ARSENAL FORWARDS.

The Arsenal, with the wind, swept down and Bastin brought Smith to his knees with a cross shot without a defender touching the ball. Arsenal forwards were irresistible. James, Drake and Bastin were a beautiful combination and did everything but score.

Hulme lobbed under the bar and Smith saved from a crowd of attackers. James, Hulme and Bastin initiated a lightning movement and Bastin headed into Smith's hands. Drake later headed outside The Arsenal kept up pressure. Roar of aeroplanes overhead was disturbing.

AN EXCITING MELEE.

Williams who was the United's best forward provided Dodds and Barton with a chance few yards from the goal, but it was muffed. Hulme headed in and Smith fell and smothered the ball on the goal-line. An exciting melee followed. Movement by Bowden, Bastin and Drake then resulted in Drake scoring in the 74th minute.

The United made headway from the restart. Pickering hit against the bar, Dodds twice overshot after which James, Hulme and Drake kept up clockwork movement. Smith saved from James. The United survived a long seige and then broke away. Jackson and Pickering missed just before the finish.

VALET BLADE
12 ANNAS FOR 5
VQ2.

ECZEMA

Wet or dry, acute or chronic, whatever extensive and however long-standing. Cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Price Rs. 2|- per pot. Four pots Rs. 6|-. Postage extra.

KAMALA WORKS,
Panchpota, Bengal (B.C.)

Asthma Germs Killed in 3 Minutes

Choking, gasping, wheezing Asthma and Bronchitis poison your system, ruin your health and weaken your heart. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, the prescription of an American physician, starts killing Asthma Germs in 3 minutes, purifies the blood and builds new vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful that it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to completely stop your Asthma in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 3/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 7/- for large size bottle

NOGIS CHANDRIKA BRAHMI OIL

League Football Results

LONDON, April 25.

The following are the League Football results:—

FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa 2, Blackburn 4; Bolton vs. Arsenal (unplayed); Brentford 2, West Bromwich 2; Derby 4, Sunderland 0; Everton 4, Birmingham 3; Huddersfield 1, Manchester City 1; Middlesbrough 0, Stoke 0; Portsmouth 3, Grimsby 2; Preston 5, Leeds United 0; Shefield Wednesday 0, Liverpool 0; Wolverhampton 3, Chelsea 3.

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley 3, Southampton 1; Bradford City 0, Nottingham Forest 0; Burney 2, Leicester 2; Charlton 3, Bradford 1; Fulham 0, Swansea 1; Hull vs. Sheffield United (unplayed); Manchester United 2, Bury 1; Newcastle 1, Blackpool 0; Plymouth 5, Norwich 1; Port Vale 2, Westham 3; Tottenham 3, Doncaster 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Bournemouth 1, Swindon 0; Bristol Rovers 6, Exeter 1; Cardiff 1, Torquay 2; Clapton Orient 3, Brigton 1; Crystal Palace 6, Bristol City 1; Gillingham 4, Aldershot 2; Luton 1, Coventry 1; Northampton 2, Watford 0; Notts County 6, Newport 2; Reading 3, Millwall 1; South End 0; Queens Park Rangers 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Barrow 0, Tranmere 0; Chesterfield 5, Carlisle 0; Crewe 1, Mansfield 1; Lincoln 9, Halifax 1; New Brigtan 1, Walsall 1; Rochfield 1; Lincoln 3, Halifax 1; New Brighton 1, Walsall 1; Rochpools 1; York 2, Gateshead 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION)

Arbroath 1, Airdrieonians 1; Albion 2, Queens Park 1; Clyde 3, Queen of South 0; Dunfermline 0, Hibernian 1; Hearts 1, Aberdeen 2; Kilmarnock 0, Rangers 3; Motherwell 3, Dundee 0; Partick 1, Celtic 3; St. Johnstone 1, Hamilton 1; Third Lanark vs. Ayr (unplayed).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (Second Division).

Dumbarton 2, St. Bernards 0; Kings Park 1, St. Mirren 1; Leith 4, Forfar 1; Montrose 0, Falkirk 4.

RUGBY NORTHERN UNION RULES

LONDON, April 26.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

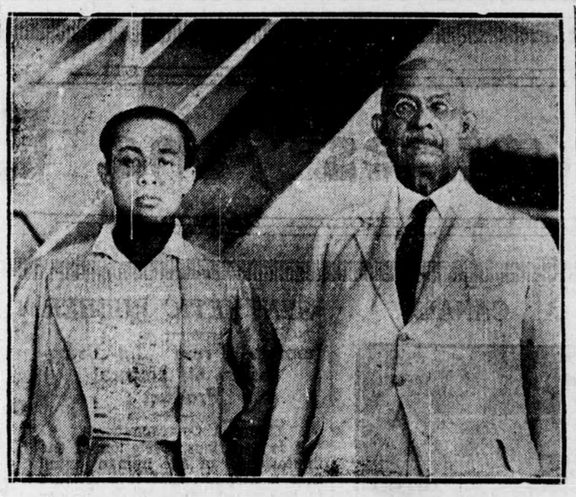
Feather Stone 7, Leigh 15; Dewsbury 6, Castleford 10; Hull 38, Leeds 0; Hunslet 20, Oldham 16; Liverpool 8, Broughton 0; Rochdale 20, Acton and Willesden 7; Salford 16, Huddersfield 8; St. Helens 15, Bradford 8; St. Helens Recreation 2, York 9; Swinton 8, Halifax 8; Wakefield 8, Batley 20; Widnes 34, Keighley 0; Warrington 20, Streatham and Mitcham 12.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION RULES

LONDON, April 25.

The following are the results of principal matches played under Rugby Union rules.

Bridgewater 3, Weston Supremare 18; Coventry 6, Northampton 0; Crosskeys 6, Llanelly 3; Devonport Services 3, Red Ruth 0; Gloucester 6, Bristol 0; Moseley 12, Rugby 5.—Reuter's Special.



Sir Abdur Rahim and his son Mr. S. A. Rahim left for England by the mail boat on Saturday.

From Across The Seas

GLEANINGS FROM THE WORLD PRESS

(By Our London Correspondent.)

There is an increase now in the number of Irish people in London who desire to become Free State citizens under the Dail's 1935 Nationality and Citizenship Act. Fifty to sixty applications for registration were being received each day by the High Commissioner in London. Yesterday was the last day by which applicants could be registered.

The applicants were Irish people living in England who were not already citizens under article 3 of the Free State Constitution. Under article 3 every person domiciled in any of the 32 counties of Ireland at December 6, 1922 (date of the Irish treaty), who was born in Ireland, or either of whose parents was born in Ireland, or who had been ordinarily resident there for not less than seven years was deemed to be a citizen of the Irish Free State.

The purpose of the 1935 Act was to enlarge and to fill in the gaps left in article 3. Article 3, for instance, made no provision for children born in the Free State after December, 1922. The new Act provided that every person not a citizen by virtue of article 3, but who was born before December 6, 1922, either in Ireland or of parents of whom at least one was born in Ireland, shall be deemed to be a Free State citizen if at the passing of the Act or after he becomes permanently resident in the Free State, or (2) if resident permanently outside the Free State and not a naturalised citizen of any other country will be deemed, on being registered at the Free State legations and consulate outside the Free State, to be a Free State citizen. Until a week before the final date of such registration, there were only eighteen registrations. Only one woman, described as a British civil servant, is yet on the register.

* * * *

A ship has been named "Gracie Fields"—the first instance, so far, of the stage being represented in marine nomenclature.

With the exception of the Royal Family of Great Britain and a large group of British duchesses (including the Duchess of Bedford which sailed for Canada recently, a ship named after a living celebrity is rare. There is a Lord Lonsdale, and a Lord Hewart. However, there was a small vessel, David Lloyd George, but she has disappeared from Lloyd's register. Indeed, politicians are not favoured, and there is no ship named Stanley Baldwin. There is a Viscount Churchill, but no Winston Churchill. Most surprising of all, the Italian merchant fleet does not include a Mussolini, though the Russians have a couple of Stalins and the Germans a couple of Adolf Hitlers (all four very tiny.)

* * * *

At a meeting held at the Institute Francais in London recently under the presidency of Miss Margaret Kennedy, "Le Balai de Sorciere," by Armand Lunel, was awarded the Heinemann Prize for 1936. Those who took part in the voting were: The president, Miss Margaret Kennedy, Mrs. Anning Bell, Mme. Norman Bohn, Lady Dilke, Mrs. Williams Ellis, Miss E. M. Goodman, La Vicomtesse du Halgouet, Mrs. Violet Hunt, Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith, Miss E. Colburn Mayne, Miss Netta Syrett, Mrs. Margaret Woods, and Mrs. Stephens Whale.

A few days earlier in Paris the French committee awarded the Femina Vie Heureuse Prize for 1936 to Mr. L. H. Myers for his novel "The Root and the Flower." The prizes will be presented at the Institute Francais on June 10 by Mrs. Max Beerbohm.

* * * *

Dr. Miss Maude Royden, Dr. F. W. Norwood, and Mr. Hugh Redwood were among the leaders of some seventy people representing Christian churches in Great Britain who left on Good Friday for Holland on an embassy of goodwill and fellowship. On Good Friday they joined with many Dutch friends in a conference at Rotterdam. Similar conferences were held at The Hague and in Amsterdam. Dr. Norwood preached on Good Friday morning at the English Church at The Hague, and Dr. Royden preached at a special service there on Sunday, April 12, while several Salvation Army meetings were addressed by Mr. Hugh Redwood.

This is the first of the embassies of goodwill and fellowship that was being organised, and the ambassadors felt happy in starting their campaign for international friendship in Holland, one of the most peaceful countries in Europe.

* * * *

A Fleet Street column writer says that the negotiations for a general European settlement in which Lord Halifax was engaged "as a principal represent a strange contrast with his negotiation with Gandhi in March 1931." The writer reminds us that "Gandhi used to arrive in his well-known costume early in the morning, and often stayed until late at night. His conversations with Viceroy dealt, not merely with the immediate political situation, but with the problem of Good and Evil, the immortality of the soul, and other such trifles not likely to be brought up by, say, M. Paul-Boncour.

"Negotiations were interrupted on Gandhi's weekly silence day. M. Litvinoff does not have silence days. The only refreshment served was an occasional glass of fruit juice or goat's milk, fare that would not please M. Titulescu."

* * * *

Tom Mann celebrated his eightieth birthday on Thursday April 16 and to mark the occasion a dinner was held at a Hotel in Bloomsbury, at which he was the guest of the evening. From all parts of the world tributes were reaching this veteran of the Labour movement, who has given sixty years of his life to uphold the claims of the workers and whose single-mindedness and honesty of purpose is admitted even by many of those who differ from him.

Of the hundreds of congratulating messages sent to greet him on his birthday there was one in particular from the other side of the Atlantic, which, because of the tragedy behind it was marked out from all the others. Signed "Tom Mooney 31921," the message was sent from the San Francisco Jail, where the Irish labour leader in America is still imprisoned for the bombing outrage in the city for 20 years ago, in spite of the repeated efforts to vindicate his innocence. The figures after his signature represent Mooney's official designation by the prison authorities. In the course of his tribute to Thomas Mann, this is what Mooney writes from his prison cell: "I have observed all through the years that he has trod the straight and narrow path, never deviating one iota, always an uncompromising, militant, loyal and devoted champion of the toilers."

Tom Mann was grieved because Shapurji Saklatvala was not present to offer his personal felicitations to him in the cause of working class solidarity. Before his death in January last, Comrade "Sak" had extended a special invitation to Comrade Tom Mann to dine with him and his family in his Highgate Road home, on the eve of Mann's eightieth birthday. "Tom" had accepted the invitation.

Our Cairo Letter

MUSSOLINI AND ITALIAN EDITORS

Strict Orders As To What Not To Publish

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mil.)

It is rumoured in Egyptian circles that Ali Maher Pasha the Prime-Minister of Egypt is trying to send Egyptian delegates to London to discuss the political problems, because it takes a long time to refer and elicit answer to every question from the Home Department.

A French journalist who has secretly come to know of the strict orders of Signor Mussolini to the editors of the Italian newspapers writes to his paper, that the Signor had issued orders to Italian editors to the effect that they should not disclose the correct number of the Italians killed, wounded and maimed, that they should curtail the size and the number of the pages of their papers.

SYRIAN PROBLEM.

It is reported in a Damascus paper that the Syrian delegates have arrived in Paris to discuss the political problem of Syria with the French Government. It is stated that the discussion will be officially started from the 1st of May 1936.

The Egyptian Government has invited Sir Otto Niemeyer of the Bank of England to consult him in the matter of establishing a bank in Cairo to be known as the Bank of the Government of Egypt.

DAWOOD PASHA IN CAIRO.

His Royal Highness Prince Ismail Dawood Pasha president of the Pro-Abyssinian Defence Association has suddenly arrived in Cairo from Addis Ababa.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

MONDAY, April 27.

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Recital of English Songs of Spring, Old and New, by Guelda Waller and Vera Maconochie, assisted by Hilda Pitcarin.

8 p.m. "Spring Cleaning". A domestic revue, presented by John Pudney.

8-30 p.m. Sonata Recital. Elsie Owen (Violin); Harry Isaacs (Pianoforte).

9 p.m. Reading

9-15 p.m. Symphony Music.

9-25 p.m. News and Announcements.

9-45 p.m. Frank Biffo's Brass Quintet. George Hackford (Percussion). (All arrangements for the Quintet by Beaver and Fletcher).

Bombay Programme

MONDAY, 27TH APRIL.

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

12-0 noon, Selection of Indian Music.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates **European Lunch Hour Selections.**

2-0 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Tinny Tots. Vivek S. Balasekar (Aged VIII). Miss Anusuya Nadkarni (Aged XII).

7-0 p.m. Commercial News.

7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan (In Hindi) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.

7-30 p.m. Sitar Solos. B. N. Kulkarni.

7-50 p.m. News in Hindi.

8-0 p.m. Light Classical Music. Kha Saheb Vilayat Hussein Khan.

9-30 p.m. News in English.

9-45 p.m. "Topics of To-day" by M. C. P. G. Wade.

10-0 The Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Band.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s.
49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. S.B. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Lunch Time Selections relayed from the Grand Hotel. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).

1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students Talk by Nripen Chatterjee—"The Poets of Bengal." (1st Series).

2-6 p.m. Talk by Nilmony Das.—"Fighting Disease by Means of Physical Culture."

2-36 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records.

5-36 p.m. Instrumental Music. Ganga Charan Nandy—Violin Solo.

5-46 p.m. Rural Reconstruction Series—Talk.

6-6 p.m. A Classical Programme under the direction of Sj. Girija Sankar Chakravarty.

7-15 p.m. S.B. News Bulletin in English.

8-06 p.m. S.B. "Irish Bulbuls." A Programme of Irish Songs and Melodies. Compiled and Produced by Gordon McConnell. (A. B B. C. Recorded Programme).

8-15 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast General News Bulletin. Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali.)

SB

9-6 p.m. S.B. Light Bengal Songs Sreematy Provabaty I.

9-12 p.m. S.B. Sreematy Ashalata.

9-31 p.m. Sreematy Kamala

9-15 p.m. S.B. Interesting News of the World by Chitra Gupta.

SB

10-06 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast. 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English.)

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

1-0 p.m. Time Signal. I. B. S. Orchestra: Deskar.

1-10 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere, Quawali.

1-30 p.m. Kailash Kayshep. "Chond Bibi."

1-45 p.m. Durga Bai of Delhi. Thumri and Ghazals.

2-05 p.m. Karrar Hussain Jaltarang—Asawri.

2-10 p.m. Haidar Husain. Ghazals.

5-30 p.m. Time Signal. I. B. S. Orchestra, Basant.

5-40 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere. "Dil gaya tumne lia ham kia karen, Jane wali cheez ka gham kia karen. (Dagh). Dil "Alam—yas men ghabra na insan bahut salamat hai to hasrat bahut arman bahut." (Dagh).

6-0 p.m. Durga Bai. Thumri and Ghazals.

6-30 p.m. Farhad. Clarionet—Jait.

6-35 p.m. Naushabah Bai of Delhi. (a) Khayal Marva. (b) Thumri "Kahe karat ho muse barajori."

7-0 p.m. I. B. S. Orchestra. Wa Qurban.

7-10 p.m. Naushabah Bai. Thumri.

7-20 p.m. Bishambar Das Garma. "Dehati Geet."

7-30 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan. Ghazals.

8-0 p.m. Mrs. Araf Ali "Aurton Za Pahnawa".

8-0 p.m. Rurga Bai of Delhi, Ghazal

9-0 p.m. Naushabah Bai. Ghazal.

9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.

9-20 p.m. Time Signal

News in English.

9-45 p.m. Flowers and Civilization. Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A.

10-0 p.m. A Studio Concert.

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

NEPTUNE
SAVING CLOCK
GIVEN FREE
DECLARES HIGHEST BONUS
Enquiry for Agency Solicited
99% of Profits given to Policy Holders
Rs 54 on WHOLE LIFE
Rs 45 on ENDOWMENT
NEPTUNE ASSURANCE Co. LTD. BOMBAY

WELLINGTON DHOBI TALAO

Tremendous rush on Saturday and Sunday last thousands could not get their seats so had to go away with disappointment!

Messrs. Madan Theatres' Hindi Prize Picture of the year

"MY BELOVED"

The popular and gifted star

MISS KAJJAN with her eleven melodious songs

AN EZRA MIR INDIAN SUPER-PRODUCTION

Two Shows Daily: 6-30 & 10-30 p.m. Plans Open. 'Phone 22666.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 6, 1993
Muslim: Safar 5, 1354
Parsi: Avan 24, 1905
Hightide: 8-51; 16-56
Lowtide: 9-41; 23-36
Sunrise: 6h. 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 59m.

Results of First and Second M.B.B.S. Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Bombay European Relief Association Annual General Meeting. Committee Room, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

Tuesday, April 28.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, April 29.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
King George V Memorial Fund Committee's meeting at Government House. H. E. Governor will preside and review the progress of the Fund, 6 p.m.

Friday, May 1.

Result of Intermediate Examination in Science, University Buildings, 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Affairs of Cellini" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"At Wilderness!" Daily at 5-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Les Miserables." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Last Journey." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
EMPIRE—"The Little Colonel". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Jane-Mam". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Anarkali." Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Madam Fashion." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAXMI—"Bhakta Ambarish." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Gulam Daku." Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"In Person." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Invisible Ray." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Mutiny on the Bounty" Time as usual.
REGAL—"The Amateur Gentleman." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Dragon Murder Case." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"My Beloved." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ILM-E-KHASHNOOM CLASSES

The lectures of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsee Bazaar Street today (Monday) at 6-15 p.m.

PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS

Dastur Nosherwan Kaikobad, High Priest of the Parsees, Deccan and Malwa, will address the Parliament of Religions at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday, the 7th May.

THE EXCELSIOR
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A MAGNIFICENT RAILWAY DRAMA WITH A THRILL A MINUTE
"THE LAST JOURNEY"
with
GODFREY TEARLE
And an all-star cast
in
A PICTURE WITH A HUNDRED THRILLS
DRAMA—EXCITEMENT —COMEDY—TRAGEDY
A Twickenham Production

THE CAPITOL
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
DAILY CHANGE OF FILMS!
To-day
THE AFFAIRS OF CELLINI
with FREDRIC MARCH
CONSTANCE BENNETT
To-morrow
PRIVATE LIFE OF HENRY VIII
with CHARLES LAUGHTON
Wednesday
BRIDE OF FRANKENSTEIN
with BORIS KARLOFF
EXTRA
During The Whole Week!
Complete Talkie Film Record of the Arrival & Departure of
Lord Linlithgow And Lord Willingdon
See Bombay's WHO'S WHO on the screen!

KEY BUNCH FOUND

A bunch of six keys was found lying in a Victoria in Girgaum locality on Saturday afternoon. The owner should see Mr. Balaji Jayaram Bandarkar, Khan Building, 433, Chirabazaar, Bombay 2.

"KAMKOLAM"

A special meeting of the general body of the Association will be held on Wednesday the 29th instant at 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Barrabool' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 28th instant

JAIN PROCESSION

In connection with the Acharya Pad ceremony of Shree Ramvijayaji Maharaj on Sunday morning a big procession went round the city on Sunday in which hundreds of Jain leaders of Bombay and up-country took a part.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

A Special general meeting of the Journalists' Association of India will be held at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, tomorrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO CITY ART STUDIO

The Governor of Bombay paid a visit on Friday to the Art Studio of Messrs. Goregaoker Bros., situate at Damar Lane, Bombay. His Excellency was received by Mr. B. K. Goregaoker and Mr. N. K. Goregaoker, and was shown round the studio.

Lord Brabourne was shown many works of art executed by Goregaoker Bros. among which was also a bust of His Most Gracious Majesty the late King George V, a statue of Sir Patrick Kelly, which is to be unveiled shortly in the traffic island near Crawford Market and a bust of Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, Chief Secretary to the Government, Sind.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

The first quarterly general meeting of members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be held on Tuesday, the 28th April at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

Regal
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Douglas FAIRBANKS Jr.
Elissa LANDI in
THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN
with GORDON HARKER
Also latest ALL-COLOUR "MICKEY MOUSE"

NIZAM'S SOLICITUDE FOR THE POOR

Story Of An Unemployed Teacher Who Got A Pension

The Nizam's great solicitude for the poor and deep religious fervour found striking expression in an incident which occurred in Delhi, during his recent visit to the Imperial capital, in which the Nizam and a partially blinded and unemployed Muslim teacher of Bareilly were the central figures.

During the Nizam's visit to the historic Jumma Masjid for Friday prayers, a crowd of roughly 30,000 Muslims flocked there to worship with the ruler of the largest Muslim State in India and to invoke the Nizam's blessings.

The prayers over, it is revealed to the "Associated Press," the Nizam was leaving the Mosque when a middle-aged Muslim, dressed in ragged clothes and holding a big tattered volume in one hand, was seen struggling desperately to make his way through the immense crowd in the direction of the Nizam.

When he reached the Nizam, he held the book, which was a much-used copy of the Koran, over the Nizam's head and muttered a prayer. As is customary with him, the Nizam, without looking round, took the book in his hands and reverently kissed it, but when he tried to return the Koran to its owner, the man had disappeared.

Puzzled by this strange conduct, the Nizam had inquiries instituted immediately, with the result that the following day the man, whose name is not revealed, was traced and taken to the Nizam's palace.

The man explained to the Nizam that he had been a teacher in a school in Bareilly district, but had lost his job sometime ago when he became blind in one eye. Since then he was unemployed and now he had reached the end of his resources.

"My Koran is my last earthly possession," said the man, his eyes full of tears, "and I wish to give it to Your Exalted Highness with the blessings of a poor man before I go"

The Nizam, who was visibly moved by the man's narrative, accepted the Koran and informed the donor that he would henceforth receive a monthly pension for life from the Nizam's Government.

HELP NATIONAL EDUCATION

Nariman's Appeal

Mr. K. F. Nariman, presided over the third prize distribution ceremony of the Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanyashala, run by the Swarajya Sabha, held yesterday evening.

He said that when Gandhiji started the Nationalist Movement, he laid great stress on national education and appealed to philanthropic citizens to start National educational institutions. In response to his appeal several institutions were started in 1921, but all of them had died out for want of funds. The lecturer congratulated the Swarajya Sabha which had courageously maintained the institute till now and endorsed its appeal for funds.

SCHOOL'S WORK

The report of the institute, mentioned that there were 110 girls in the school. They intended to open the seventh standard next year. Spinning on the 'Takli' was compulsory in the institution and there were also special classes where information on current topics was imparted.

The girls of the institute entertained the guests with drill, 'garbha', goph, Lathi, Lazim, Jambhia, etc. It was gratifying to see the girls acquitting themselves so admirably in such physical and manly exercises.

The function terminated with the singing of "Vande Mataram."

Keraliya Samaj Co-op. Credit Society

We have great pleasure to announce that the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj Co-operative Credit Society will shortly be registered. The best service we can render to our breathren in these hard days is to offer credit facilities to the needy and save them from the clutches of money lenders who exact unconscionable rates of interest. This can only be done by tapping the resources of the well-to-do for the benefit of the fortunate in a way beneficial to both. In a capitalist system of society Co-operative Credit System is most suited for this purpose.

We therefore appeal to all Keralites residing in the Bombay City and Suburbs to take as many shares as each one of them possibly can and also render their hearty co-operation and support to work this Institution most successfully.

SURPLUS YEAR FOR VILE PARLE

Increased Sanitary Cess Not To Be Recovered In 1936-37

(From Our Correspondent)
ANDHERI, Sunday

A meeting of the General Board of Vile Parle Municipality was held this morning when the Budget Estimates for 1936-37 were discussed. The total revenue has been estimated as Rs. 2,13,457. A sum of Rs. 1,79,972 is estimated as recoverable from general taxation and Rs. 33,485 is estimated as due from Miscellaneous sources. Together with the last year's balance of Rs. 58,923 a sum of Rs. 2,72,380 is estimated as available for the expenses.

Out of this sum Rs. 26,436 are allotted for roads, Rs. 4,490 for garden. Rs. 5,684 for markets, Rs. 7,500 for Dispensaries or other medical aid Rs. 62,661 for maintenance of the Sanitary Department, Rs. 20,415 for General Office Expenses, Rs. 38,500 for Street Lighting, Rs. 2,200 for education and Rs. 20,016 for Miscellaneous Expenses.

SURPLUS YEAR

Thus out of its total revenue of Rs. 2,72,380 the Municipality has decided to spend Rs. 1,87,902 and carry over Rs. 84,478 to the next year's account as surplus.

Mr. Gomes the president of the Road Committee opened the discussion and asked for a sum of Rs. 39,671 instead of a sum of Rs. 26,436 allotted to his department by the Managing Committee. He said that an income of Rs. 13,235 recoverable by way of Wheel Tax virtually belongs to his department and as such the amount allotted to his Department, he said, should be raised adequately. When he could not succeed in this demand he suggested that at least an increase of Rs. 4,000 should be allowed to him. But, the demand for the additional amount was rejected by the Board.

Mr. Dixit seconded by Mr. Desai moved a resolution to the effect that the increased Sanitary Tax may not be recovered during the year 1936-37 as they had not received permission from the Commissioner to recover the cess at the increased rate. The proposition was declared carried. Thus the public will not have to pay the increased taxes during the year 1936-37.

TOKEN INCREASED

Mr. Desai then reminded the house about the delay in recovering the arrears of tax and suggested a token rise of Rs. 51 each in revenue derived from Demand Notices and Distress Warrants. He also moved that the demand notice be issued immediately after the lapse of a fortnight after the submission of the bill. He said that the lethargy on the part of staff in this connection deserved notice and that was the reason why he was moving token rises in estimated revenue. The proposal was declared carried.

The Budget discussion will be continued in the next meeting.

EPIDEMICS ON THE DECLINE

Presidency's Health

For the week ending April 18 the Presidency cholera figures for the week were 32 attacks and 10 deaths against 36 attacks and 13 deaths in the previous week. They were all reported from Satara district only.

PLAGUE

In the Presidency 21 attacks and 15 deaths from plague were recorded as against 21 attacks and 12 deaths in the previous week. Sholapur district 7 attacks and 5 deaths against 4-4; Satara 7-4 against 4-2; Kanara 6-4 against 9-3 and Belgaum 1-2 against 3-2.

Smallpox figures for the week are:—Surat district 68 attacks and 32 deaths; Belgaum 60|11; Kanara 50|5; East Khandesh 41|7; Kolaba 41|1; Sholapur 39|8; Bijapur 38|9; Ahmednagar 27|1; Nask 23|1; Bombay Suburban 22|2; Satara 15|2; Panch Mahals 14|2; Poona 14|1; Thana 11|0; Ratnagiri 9|2; Kara 7|1; Broach 6|0; Dharwar 4|3; West Khandesh 4|0; Ahmedabad 3|4; Karachi 34|8; Thar and Parkar 8|0; Dadu 1|2 and Bombay City 74|45. Total 613|147 against 854|169 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Seventeen attacks and 8 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week against 57 attacks and 49 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 11 attacks and 5 deaths; Bombay City 5|1 and Poona district 1|2.

One attack and 2 deaths from influenza were recorded in Bombay city during the week.

KING GEORGE MEMORIAL FUND

Rs. 1,03,572 Subscribed So Far

The following is a further list of subscriptions received up to April 22 for the King George V Memorial Fund. Donations already promised should be sent in to the Hon. Treasurers.

	Rs.
Amount acknowledged previously	58,028
The Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd.	15,000
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	5,000
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co.	5,000
Mr. Ramniwas Ramnarain	2,000
The Bank of India, Ltd.	1,500
Messrs. Little & Co.	1,001
Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw	1,000
Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas	1,000
Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.	1,000
Messrs. Morris Industries (India) Ltd.	500
Mr. Bhikhamchand Balkishendas	500
Messrs. Merwanji & Sons	500
Messrs. Pnipson & Co., Ltd.	500
Anonymous	351
Mrs. Sakinabai R. Currimbhoy	301
Mr. Govindram Dwarkadas	300
Mr. Motilal Vijbhikhamdas	300
Mr. Mc/ I. Kemp	300
Mr. Ramzanally Jamalbhoy	251
Messrs. Allied Motors Ltd.	250
Mr. V. F. Taraporewala	200
Mr. Meyer Nissim	200
The Staff of the Ford Motor Car of India Ltd.	129
Mr. Goolamhusein Bundalli Somji	125
Messrs. A. Hyland Ltd.	125
Messrs. Kanga & Co.	103
Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co.	101
Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas & Co.	101
Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co.	101
Messrs. Mehta Lalji & Co.	100
Mr. M. R. Jayaker	100
Mr. G. C. O'Gorman	100
Messrs. Craigie Blunt & Caroe	100
Messrs. Mulla & Mulla 'S. N. P.'	100
Mr. Jayantilal R. Shroff	100
Mr. H. T. Sorley	100
Messrs. Dadajee Dhackjee	100
The Pioneer Magnesia Works, Ltd.	100
Anonymous	100
The Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Ragnekar	100
The United Motors India Ltd.	100
Sums under Rs. 100	549-4
THROUGH LADIES' COMMITTEE	Rs.
Khan Bahadur Hasambhai Premji	1,500
The Prothonotary & Staff of the Bombay High Court Original Side	260-8
Messrs. H. J. Foster & Co., Ltd.	250
Staff of the Indian Radio & Cable Communication Co., Ltd.	181-12
The Hon. Sir R. D. Bell	150
The Hon. Mr. C. W. A. Turner	150
Officers & Men, 2nd Durham Light Infantry	120
The Staff of the High Court Bombay (Appellate Side)	265-4
The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli	100
Lady Jalji D. Dalal	100
Messrs. Texas Co. (India) Ltd.	100
Messrs. West End Watch Co.	100
Messrs. Laffans (India) Ltd.	100
Sir Shapoorji B. Bilimoria	100
Messrs. Hill Sons & Knox	100
Sir Dadiba Dalal	100
Mrs. A. B. Dubash	100
Lady Mulla	100
The Hon. Mr. Justice Macklin	100
The Hon. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi	100
The Hon. Mr. Justice Kania	100
Sums under Rs. 100	1,780-12
Total Rs.	1,03,572-8

CITY SHERIFF FELICITATED

Jain Community's Address To Mr. C. B. Metha

The President and members of Shri Svetamber Sthanakvasi Jain Sakal Sangh of Bombay presented an address to Mr. Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, on Sunday evening, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, felicitating him on his appointment as Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran presided on the occasion and the Thakore of Limbdi was among those present.

Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo presented the address on behalf of the Sangh. The address referred to the various philanthropic activities of Mr. Mehta both in Bhavnagar and Bombay.

Mr. Askuran congratulated Mr. Mehta on his appointment as Sheriff and said that he was the second in the Jain community to be so appointed, the first being Sir Kikabhai Premchad.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta replied in suitable terms. The guests were then treated to light refreshments and the function came to a happy close.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Tramway's Tight Fist!

With the monsoon hardly two months off, one naturally feels concerned about the adequate shelter provided at the tram junctions and important bus-stands. Though it was recognised in the past that the present passenger-sheds were inadequate, their improvement has not been effected for some reason or other. The B.E.S.T. Company, should acquire more areas, if necessary, for the construction of such sheds, at important junctions like the Crawford market, the Museum, Dadar Terminus and other places. It is somewhat strange that the newly erected shed at the Dadar Tram terminus, is no more than another replica of the old caricature!

The question of providing shelters for bus-passengers ought to be considered seriously by the authorities. It is a common sight that during evenings, there is a rush in the Fort area, while during mornings, hardly a bus runs with a vacant seat, on its up route. It is common again that for considerable periods of time, passengers have to wait for the 'bus at such places as the Crawford Market, the Opera House, Warden Road, Flora Fountain and the Museum. It is true that the 'bus draws up alongside the pavement at these places. But B.E.S.T. Company would be doing a service to the passengers, if it can negotiate for the construction of sheds at these important junctions. Their need becomes the greater in view of the circumstance, that a number of women too take advantage of the 'bus.

Saboo Siddik Institution

The Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution which was declared open by the Governor on Wednesday, is a noteworthy public institution. The students of this institution will find it easier to get jobs than most of graduates produced by our universities. The aims and objects of the institution are to train Muslim boys in various vocational, technical, industrial and scientific arts and crafts in addition to imparting ordinary education. Among the subjects taught are turning, fitting, casting, electric welding, weaving, motor driving and motor mechanism, radio servicing, electric wiring and electro-plating. The students will not only be given a thorough training in their respective vocations, but they will also be expected to undergo compulsory physical training and play out door games for an hour every day. Deserving students also will be given scholarships ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per month. Institutions of this kind are wanted not only for the Muslims but for other communities as well so as to enable the youths to earn their livelihood.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Yesterday at about 11 a.m. the drawing of the lucky number programmes of the Bandra Fancy Fete took place in the Municipal school hall adjoining the grounds where the fete was held.

The following lucky numbers were drawn:—1207, 3219, 3781, 4566, 1633, 11, 3803, 3082, 2297, 4609, 1904, 1125, 4553, 4304, and 4469.

ST. ANDREWS PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The annual prize distribution of St. Andrews High School, Bandra, was held yesterday at 6 p.m. Sir Robert D. Bell, Home Member presiding.

The programme consisted of a drama "What Doth It Profit?", very creditably rendered by the school boys. Other items of interest were 'a fairy scene' by the junior girls and 'a gypsy scene' by the senior girls.

The school report stated that the year opened with 669 pupils and closed with 680. Further progress had been made in getting the staff fully qualified. A new feature this year was a regular programme of visual instruction. From next year Marathi is to be a compulsory subject in the lower classes.

In his speech Sir R. D. Bell congratulated the Manager, Principal and the staff of the school for their splendid work and expressed his joy at being amidst them for the third time. Miss Bell distributed the prizes.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1936

POPULARISE HINDUSTANI

The All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, the twenty-fifth session of which was held at Nagpur during the week-end, has two main objects before it; to develop Hindi literature and popularise Hindi throughout the country. We shall consider here the latter object mainly. The need for a national language is undeniable. That English cannot possibly be that language is equally undeniable. The popular form of Hindi or of Urdu, generally called Hindustani, has alone the prospect of being a perfect national language if earnest efforts are made to popularise this form in every possible way, particularly by developing Hindustani literature, that is to say, Hindi and Urdu literature without a large admixture of classical words.

Call It Hindustani

Unfortunately, however, this national aim is not precisely understood. Many who possess wrong notions of purity of language or literary elegance, persist in using too many classical expressions, the Hindus from Sanskrit and the Muslims from Persian and Arabic. Sometimes this tendency is deliberately fostered by communalists, whence has arisen the Hindi-Urdu controversy. The deplorable result has been that some Hindu writers not only use too many Sanskrit words but also studiously avoid using even common Persian and Urdu words. Similarly some Muslim writers scrupulously exclude even common Sanskrit words. Babu Rajendra Prasad much deplored this spirit of exclusiveness both because it hindered the growth of national language and because it widened the gulf between the authors and the common readers. He rightly commended the use of a simple language and at the same time urged the absorption of foreign words wherever necessary. He would have brought out his point more clearly if he had definitely suggested that the language which should be specially cultivated should be Hindustani. That is, we believe, the suggestion made by Gandhiji himself at the Nagpur Conference. There should be no looseness of thought or expression on this point. The most effective way to end once for all the Hindi-Urdu controversy and to develop a national language is not only to propagate a simple or popular form of Hindi and Urdu but also to call that language Hindustani, which in fact is its most appropriate name. As we have said, when Mahatmaji asks us to use Hindi, he means Hindustani alone, the language which both Urdu-knowing and Hindi-knowing people can speak and understand. Unfortunately, this important fact is not stressed by many propagandists of a national language, including prominent Congress leaders, who mean by a national language Hindi alone—with the result that they have virtually become propagandists of Hindi language and that the official language of many Congress organisations all over the country is now not Hindustani, but Hindi, a language which cannot be understood by Muslims and even the large sections of Hindus who know only Urdu. Now the fact cannot be ignored that the majority of Muslims speak no other language than Urdu, that Urdu has as great a claim to be the national language of India as Hindi. It is because the Congress recognised these two all-important facts that it has laid down that its official language should be Hindustani and neither Hindi nor Urdu. Are these prominent Congress leaders carrying out the resolution of the Congress in spirit as well as in letter when they conduct propaganda in favour of Hindi as the only national language? We regret that even Babu Rajendra Prasad seemed to encourage this unfortunate tendency in his presidential address to the Akhil Bharatiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. There is nothing wrong for Congressmen as well as any other persons to popularise and encourage the use of either Hindi or Urdu language but they must do so without insisting on that language being the truly national language of the country. To them, as Congressmen, the only national language must be Hindustani. In order that much confusion and needless controversy regarding the respective claims of Hindi and Urdu may be avoided, may we suggest to the Congress President to issue definite instructions to all Congress organisations that the only national language to be recognized by them should be Hindustani and that Congressmen should not carry on propaganda in favour of either Urdu or Hindi being the national language?

Use Both Scripts

The question of a common script for the national language has come very much to the fore during the last two years or so. Many suggest that the Nagari script should be the national one, with some improvements made therein, as it is the basis of the scripts of all the vernaculars derived from Sanskrit and, therefore, intelligible to a large majority of the people. A few have suggested the use of the Roman script, and the rumour was abroad some time ago that President Jawaharlal had supported it. He has now made it clear that, though he sees some advantage in it, he does not see any chance of its being adopted by any considerable community in the country. Even as regards the Nagari script there is not at present that consensus of opinion in its favour which can justify its exclusive adoption in writing Hindustani. Apart from this, the claims of the Arabic script, which is being used in many Asiatic and African and even European countries as well as in India, cannot lightly be ignored. In the circumstances the best immediate approach to the problem is for every Indian to learn both the Nagari and the Arabic scripts. That was Gandhiji's suggestion during the N. C. O. Movement and many national schools and colleges loyally followed it. We believe he has not changed his mind in this point. We, therefore, think that just as Congressmen, who are specially interested in evolving a national language and a common script, should not favour either Hindi or Urdu but insist on the use of Hindustani, so also they should not carry on propaganda in favour of either the Nagari script or the Arabic script alone, but call upon people to use both the scripts. What is essential is the development of one national language, Hindustani. A common language will itself help the evolution of a common script.

Sir Edwin Appears Again

Sir Edwin Lutyens appears once again on the Indian horizon. This time as the designer of the All-India Memorial to the late King George proposed to be erected at New Delhi. Nothing need be said about the merits of the design. The published drawing makes it vividly reminiscent of the grandiose banalities which distinguished the Victorian era. The attenuated form, shall we say, of a sort of Albert Memorial for New Delhi has little meaning and less plastic value. But we are not for the moment concerned with the design. What we are anxious to know from those in charge of the King George V. Memorial Fund is whether they have already pledged their support to Sir Edwin's pretentious proposals. Sir Edwin and Sir Herbert Baker have had more than their share of the Indian amenities thrown in their way. And, it is no pleasure to recall the completely careless way they handled the interests and the opportunities of Indian artists and art-craftsmen, both at New Delhi and India House. Their secret project for the so-called encouragement of Indian art, the shelving of the Prize of Delhi Scheme and, finally, the costly sponsoring of India House decorations dictated to by Sir William Rothensetin of South Kensington fame are not by any means forgotten or understood in India as trifling incidents. Self-respecting Indians have, therefore, no intention of offering Sir Edwin Lutyens a lien, in perpetuity, as it were, of every large-scale monument or memorial project in New Delhi. There is, moreover, no reason why the work should not be entrusted to Indian architects, artists and art-craftsmen. We await information from the King George V. Memorial Fund Committee. Is it true that the fund will be assigned to Sir Edwin for the memorial designed by him? Have the claims of Indian architects and sculptors been overlooked?

PEASANT MOVEMENT IN GUJRAT

Reply To Mr. K. F. Nariman

(By Indulal Yagnik).

I make no apology for reverting to Mr. Nariman's article on "Congress Programme" published recently in two parts during my absence from Bombay. For, after uttering some warnings and principles, the President of the B.P.C.C. has referred to my so-called "beneficent and laudable village uplift and welfare programme" to denounce its "mischievous and harmful" consequences.

Few will quarrel with Mr. Nariman's general warning against the wholesale adoption of any maxims of programmes—whether native, foreign pre-historic—in total disregard to the objective realities in the country. Nor would many doubt that a policy of "16 anna promise and zero execution" would prove disastrous in the end.

No Sixteen Anna Programme

No-body, however, to the best of my knowledge and information, ever made a "16 anna promise" in India during the last 20 years; except perhaps Gandhiji who promised Swaraj within a year in 1921. But even his promise was made conditional on the national fulfilment of a certain minimum programme. If, Mr. Nariman, however, confounds the enunciation of the rightful demands of the people with any "16 anna promises", he might well turn his gunfire first against the National Congress itself which has secured little of the Swaraj which it has demanded since 1906, 1921, and still less of the "Purna Swarajya" which it proclaimed in 1929.

Luckily for me, I never made any "16 anna promises" in the course of my village tour in Gujarat. Neither did I take to any "village uplift and welfare work" or "relief work". Nor could I be accused, with any iota of truth, of advancing a "big programme on paper" which could conceivably have created "high and new hopes" followed quickly by "sudden reversal, inaction, helplessness and paralysis". Undiluted ignorance of the peasants' movement in Gujarat, could alone excuse Mr. Nariman's random remarks on a subject of the most vital importance.

Gujarat Peasant Movement

Let me then narrate the simple facts of the case as briefly as possible:

Mr. Raojibhai Patel, a veteran Congress and Khadi worker now settled in the Matar Taluka (Kaira District), met me casually in December last at Ahmedabad. He described the serious crisis created in the Taluka (which I knew so well since the Kaira Campaign of 1918) by the shortage of rains and the well-nigh complete failure of crops. He further broached the idea of holding a Peasants' Conference, such as had been held the year before, to demand necessary suspensions and remissions of land revenue from the Government. I jumped at this suggestion. I first paid a one day's visit to Limbasi (the Congress headquarters in the taluka) discussed the matter, with leading workers and peasants and promised to tour round the stricken area and help in commencing a successful peasants' conference in the near future.

Before I returned to the taluka, I discovered, read and digested a most valuable, and authoritative book called a "Survey of the Matar Taluka" written by Sjt. J. C. Kumarappa and published by the Gujarat Vidyapith (National University) in 1931. "In the latter part of 1929" writes Sjt. Kumarappa in his preface "a committee was appointed by the Gujarat Vidyapith to carry out an economic survey into the conditions of the peasants of the Matar Taluka with the following members: Vallabhai Patel, (Chairman), Dadubhai Desai, Rmanarayan Pathak, J. C. Kumarappa (Director), Mahadev Desai and Narahari Parikh (Secretaries)." The field work was carried on for about three months and included an intensive study of the economic conditions and farm accounts of about 1215 families living in 54 villages of the Taluka. Surely nobody will accuse the illustrious members of this Committee as "young men in a hurry." Nor will anybody condemn Prof. Kumarappa's cautious reoprt, crammed with facts and figures, as sheer propagandist stuff unworthy of any serious attention.

Kumarappa's Report

Let us now turn to Prof. Kumarappa's conclusions regarding the burden of land-revenue on which I took my stand throughout my tour in the Taluka. After showing that "our farmers are living much below what is required to sustain animal life" the learned director states: "Under these con-

(Continued on page 7.)

LUCKNOW CONGRESS

Conflict Of Opposite Principles And Policies

By K. F. NARIMAN

I.

It is customary to describe each and every session of the Congress, after its conclusion, as the most significant, though normally one session is as great and good as any other. The exaggerated epithets are due largely to the desire to enhance the importance of the Province where the session was held, an excusable weakness arising out of legitimate provincial pride.

The last session of the Bombay Congress was certainly the most spectacular and had its value from a propagandist and demonstrative point of view; a demonstrable ocular proof was necessary to belie the official and hostile assertions that Congress was 'dead' or rather 'killed' by the iron hand of repression. Even those critics were silenced, had to admit after the wonderful demonstration that Congress still had the same hold and influence on both the mass and the class mind that it ever had before and that magic word still appealed to popular imagination and attracted crowds in thousands, as no other organisation or institution did. But from the business point of view the Bombay Congress appeared to many, particularly orthodox Congressmen, as rather inauspicious and unlucky, as it was the last momentous session, which Mahatma Gandhi attended, and in which he actively participated. Thousands heard with depressed suspense and sustained anxiety, in breathless silence, what was described by him as his last political utterances from the Congress platform, the new Congress constitution being as it were his last political bequest to his pet organisation. The other momentous decision about Council Entry had considerably lost its importance and significance, as the ground was already long prepared and the verdict was a foregone conclusion.

Difficulties Got Over

The Lucknow Congress, on the other hand, was a poor show, as compared to Bombay, from the spectacular or even propagandist point of view. The hurriedly set up pandal looked rather crude, and almost ugly as compared with the magnificent Bombay structure with crooked, shapeless naked timber props, peeping out from all directions in irregular lengths, and instead of the beautiful Bombay sea, serving as an ornamental and artistic back-ground, a dusty smoky ditch, constantly splashed on the leaders, delegates and visitors alike a copious supply of Lucknow's historic ashes, as if the dead and hoary ancestry of the aristocracy of that ancient city, were repeatedly protesting against the renewed attempt at depriving their illustrious descendants of their privileged position. The dust-storm was particularly severe, when the proletariat and socialist President, made provoking and angry references to the abolition of landlordism, feudalism, capitalism, imperialism and all other surviving 'isms', the last relic experienced at Lucknow being 'dustism'. Praise is really due to God, with whose help alone, the session at last passed off successfully; otherwise, if the Congress had been left to the tender mercies of perpetually warring and squabbling human elements of U. P. Satan would surely have triumphed, and the self-imposed local controversies, would have banned the session more effectively and completely, than any bureaucratic order or ordinance. Still as Mrs. Naidu put it, in her own peculiar felicitous language in proposing the final vote of thanks, great credit is due to all concerned, for somehow muddling through in a true Lucknow fashion, and ultimately surmounting what at first appeared to be almost insurmountable difficulties and obstacles.

Momentous Session

But leaving aside these side-shows, which are really not so important and relevant, from a political and business point of view, the Lucknow session will undoubtedly be remembered for long, as the most momentous and marking a new epoch in the history of that organisation. As if a new leaf were turned after completing fifty, the Congress definitely entered upon a new phase, whether for good or evil, no political prophet will be able to prophesy at this stage. Both literally, and metaphorically, Lucknow witnessed definite parting of the ways and, for the first time there appeared on the surface, the open and unmistakable conflict, of two diametrically opposite and almost irreconciliable, political mentalities and ideologies. In 1933 in my first political publication "Whither Congress?" I had made a distinct reference and anticipated this impending conflict. Some Congressmen seemed to be unduly alarmed and expected some disaster or calamity to fall on the Congress on account of these serious differences; but though the situation may appear deplorable, it is inevitable, and it is not necessary to take such an alarming or pessimistic view. This is a normal phase in all political evolutions, and all political parties in the East and the West have not only passed through such crises but have survived and even come out stronger after such passing storms. Luckily for India, temperamentally, we are so mild and gentle, our oriental ideas of comradeship is so exalted, that in spite of such serious difference in principles and even policies, there is no possibility of any unpleasant breach in personal ties and relationship.

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

WHO IS TO BLAME?

Winding up the War Budget debate, Mr. Neville Chamberlain answered Labour attacks by asking Labourites: "Are they prepared to go to whatever expenses may be necessary in order to prove and to let us say to Mussolini or Hitler that war does not pay?" The question arises: Is a mad armament race which may, in fact, it is bound to, result in universal destruction the only way of proving to Mussolini and Hitler that war does not pay? Another question is: How did Mussolini and Hitler come to cultivate the lunatic belief that war—which in 1914-18 did not pay either Germany or Italy—does pay? The answer to both lies in the history of British diplomacy during the Tory and "National" regimes. Mussolini and Hitler were both encouraged, however indirectly, to defy peace obligations and think in terms of war. If they knew that making peace a sport of their Fascism would not be healthy, they would not be playing with it. They started playing with it because they had good reasons to think that Britain did not treat her international obligations seriously irrespective of other considerations.

IF——

Captain Marius Bhrophil, an Irishman attached to the Ethiopian Medical Corps and now in London on sick leave, confidently believes that with the coming of the rains, Ethiopians will begin to hit back with decisive effect. It is, of course, known to every body except Italians at home, that reports of successes are grossly exaggerated, and that the people of the country have been deliberately kept in the dark as to the magnitude of loss in life that has so far been sustained by it. It is also true that Addis Ababa is still far from being captured. But we wish we could share the optimism of Captain Brophil about the future. Captain Brophil had evidently left Abyssinia before Italy adopted on a large scale the hideous and brutal methods of fighting with poison gas. And it is poison gas and aeroplanes that are defeating Abyssinia. Even now the gallant defenders could turn the tide against their brutal invaders. But June is yet far off and the League of Nations has in the meantime most shamelessly and ignobly betrayed Abyssinia.

MENACE TO PRESS AND PUBLIC.

Mr. Satyamurti is entitled to congratulations for giving notice of a Bill to legalise publication of speeches made in the Legislatures by members. We thoroughly disagree with the justifiability of the recent ruling in that behalf of Sir Abdur Rahim, a ruling that has aroused universal criticism as it deserved to. But even if the speaker's ruling were correct, the fact would remain that it had created a situation altogether unfair to members of the Legislature, the public and the press, and even to the President himself. That situation has got to be removed because it denies a privilege and a public right which obtains in every democratic country. Mr. Satyamurti has given a reasoned and unanswerable statement of aims and objects and clearly shown why the Bill must be passed into law. And we confidently hope that, at the next Simla session, it will be so passed with the unanimous support, at least of non-official M.L.A.'s.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Bombay Stock Exchange, which celebrated its Diamond Jubilee last week, fully justifies the claim made for it by its Vice-President, Mr. Rejandra Somnarayen, that after sixty years' career of "phenomenal development, expansion and prosperity" it now "occupies a proud position in the monetary and mercantile life of this city and presidency" and controls the only "large organized market for securities in the East." It has had the privilege of having been guided for years in the past by eminent business magnates like Sir Shapurji Broacha, Mr. Premchand Roychand, Sir Dadiba Dalal and Sir Kikabhai Premchand. And its present president, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, is a host in himself. It has survived several financial crises. Even now are discernible here and there tendencies driving business towards indiscriminate speculation and frenzied finance. The Exchange will do well to follow the advice of Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, the Finance Member, to check such tendencies by all means in their power.

OUTRAGE ON JUSTICE

We are glad to note that at least one English paper, viz., the "Manchester Guardian," has entered a vigorous protest against the most unjust imprisonment of Mr. Subhas Bose, no sooner than he landed on the shores of his motherland, after a long exile abroad. 'It would be a pity,' says the paper, 'if colour is but to the belief that Englishmen are natural hypocrites by the case of Mr. Bose.' This hypocrisy is, however, not seen for the first time in this country. The very incarceration without trial of numerous persons —Mr. Bose only being the most prominent among them—is the literal illustration of the good old maxim 'give a dog a bad name and then hang him.' The charge that Mr. Bose is connected with terrorism, though it is being repeated "ad nauseam," can never be believed unless it is substantiated in a court of law. That, however, Government are consistently shirking.

Taxi Fares

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—Now that the taxi strike is at an end, the public will have a have sigh of relief. The only matter that may cause dispute between the drivers and the public is ragarding the fare. To avoid any misunderstanding between the driver and his "fare", I suggest that besides putting up a flag indicating the four-anna rate, a notice should be put near meter that only two-third of the amount indicated by the meter is payable. This will obviate any chance of dispute as to the actual distance travelled, and hence the amount payable. The rate of waiting charges demanded by the Drivers' Union is also two-third that of the rate sanctioned by the Police authorities, so that no misunderstanding is likely to occur on that score also, if the meter is started immediately a four-anna taxi is engaged and paying two-third of what it indicates at the end.—Yours etc.,

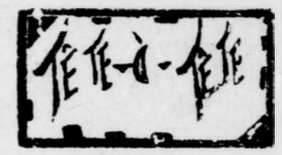
SOHRAB H. BATLIWALA.

(Continued from column 7.)

nently displayed on the boy's desk.

"At last!" he murmured to himself. "My warnings have taken effect."

Complacently, he walked over to look at the notice. It read. "N. B. Leave office at six o'clock sharp."



WITHOUT COMMENT

"Then, to show the amazing tangle of Tory thought, this Group (Empire Policy Group) insists that "India must receive that form of government which will ensure the greatest possible prosperity for all the peoples of India", and yet adds: "The interests of Great Britain should be absolutely guaranteed."

The second half would prevent the first."

—Hannen Swaffer in "The Daily Herald".

* * * *

We are quite delighted to learn that the Mahasabhaites of Nagpur have, out of a feeling of very very very profound sympathy for Mr. Subhas Bose, indignantly accused Mahatma Gandhi of being responsible for his arrest and imprisonment.

But the rumour still lacks confirmation that they propose to compel, by all or any legitimate and peaceful means, repeal of the Regulation 18 of 1818, much less to join Mr. Bose in his political, social or economic work.

* * * *

"I believe" says the philosopher Sir Radhakrishnan, "that if youth has purpose, it does not matter very much if you are unemployed".

Not at all, not at all. What could be more glorious than starving with the purpose of dying—philosophically.

* * * *

As if to dispose of all possible misunderstandings about it the famous Professor proceeds to elucidate his point thus:—

"If you have any aim in this life, that matters much more than employment."

The motto of the unemployed should be "Plain Dying and High Thinking."

* * * *

A Rome report dated April 26 says that the Italians have captured Sassabenah and Daggahbur.

Evidently Italian headquarters are suffering from short memory. They seem to have forgotten that both these towns were conquered a week ago.

* * * *

According to an Irish officer Italian reports are 75 per cent. propaganda and without truth.

Signor Mussolini must take immediate action. It is obvious that his propagandists have not yet attained 100 per cent Fascism.

* * * *

Among the poor and downtrodden villagers, there was, declared Mr. Bhulabhai Desai the other day, no problem of communalism.

Quite true. But is it wise publicly to draw attention to the fact? Is it quite kind to the unprotected poor and down-trodden villagers?

* * * *

Now that the Poona situation is again normal and peaceful after a grim bout of communal gallantry between foolish Hindus and equally foolish Muslims, we are inclined to ask the inspiring leaders of the combatant groups to sit down, draw up debit and credit balance-sheets and say what precisely they have gained.

But the only difficulty is that you cannot place these leaders. It is one of the great peculiarities of communal rioting that the brave and gallant leaders who send their — shall we say armies —to fight and break heads are always too modest to come into the open and accept credit for their achievements.

* * * *

According to a report from Berlin, Herr Hitler has signed a new law granting pardon to persons who, in excessive zeal in the fight for Naxi ideas, committed offences against the law.

How very gracious of the Fuehrer! And how very wise of the house-painter not to kick away the ladder he used for his ascent!

* * * *

Certain political grumblers and scare-mongers have also been pardoned.

So now Bruning may return to England from his lecture tour in America with perfect safety.

By the way is there such a thing in the Nazi legal technique as a "self-pardon"?

* * * *

The new office-boy had an indifferent memory. His employer, tired of reminding him of his duties, instructed him to make a note of everything important he had to do, and to keep it beside him on his desk.

The next day the employer was glad to see a large note promi-

(Continued in column 6.)

"Tri-Colour Will Fly With All Glory---As India's Flag"

Bhulabhai Desai On Significance Of National Flag

The Tri-Colour Flag was unfurled at the Congress House by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of Opposition in the Central Legislature and member of the Congress Working Committee, on Sunday morning, before a large gathering of Congressmen and volunteers of the Bombay National Guards and the Gandhi Seva Sena. The occasion was the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony.

In the course of a short Hindi speech, Mr. Desai explained the importance of the Tri-Colour Flag. He said that every nation, whether big or small had its own Flag, and fought for its honour and prestige, as it represented the honour and prestige of the nation. He was sure that Indians also would protect their Flag and before long the Tri-Colour would fly with all the glory as India's Flag.

TRIBUTE TO BHULABHAI

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., in thanking Mr. Desai, said that Bombay was proud that Mr. Desai had been elected to the Working Committee. It had been the proud privilege of the City in having at least one member on the Working Committee during the last fifteen years. Mr. Desai through his splendid work in the Central Legislature rightly deserved a place in the Congress Cabinet. Mr. Patil assured Mr. Bhulabhai that the local Congressmen would follow his lead.

Mr. Patil reminded the audience that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would be arriving in Bombay on the 16th of next month, and would stay here for about four days. The new Congress President was not a believer in more talk. He was for action. Hence it would be the duty of every Congressman to see that at least a lakh of members of the Congress were enrolled before Pandit Jawaharlal arrived in the city.

Referring to the part played by the B.P.C.C. at the Lucknow Session of the Congress, the speaker said that the Reception Committee naturally looked to Bombay for some help since the last session was held in Bombay. All the help and guidance that could be given was placed at the disposal of the Reception Committee and the officials concerned had expressed their appreciation.

TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY

Mr. Patil referred to the work of a batch of the Bombay National Guards at Lucknow, and said that he had heard from several officials of the Reception Committee including the General Secretary and Babu Sampurnanand, the G.O.C. of the Lucknow Volunteers, that the Bombay volunteers had rendered yoemen service. It was a tribute, though indirect, to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that the Bombay National Guards had done splendid work at Lucknow and earned a good name.

The Flag Salutation was filmed by a local film company which is bringing out a news topical in the near future.

PATH OF SUCCESS LIES THROUGH SOCIALISM

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami unfurled the National Tricolour on Sunday morning at the premises of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee. He said that though the programme was gone through every month, there was great significance attached to it. In saluting the Flag they were asserting their self-respect and the self-respect of the Nation. But as long as their flag remained unrecognised by other countries, they could never occupy their rightful place among the nations of the world.

ORGANISE MASSES

Continuing the speaker referred to the decision of the Lucknow Congress and the lead that Pandit Jawaharlal had given to the country. The most important decision of the Lucknow Congress was the appointment of the Committee for mass contact. The success of their struggle depended on the strength of the masses without whose active support they could not make much headway.

The Congress had already declared that political freedom would be meaningless if it did not bring the economic freedom of the masses. They had now to evolve a dynamic programme which would lead to the achievement of this objective. The path of Socialism alone assured success.

Mr. Ambaram Talakchand, then thanked Mr. Narayanswami. The function then terminated amidst shoults of "Bande Mataram" and "Inquilab Zindabad."

U. S. COTTON INDUSTRIES

I. C. Federation To Discuss Competition Problem In Annual Meeting

COPENHAGEN, April 26

The annual meeting of the International Cotton Federation opens on Tuesday under the presidency of Mr. W. M. Wiggins. All countries except Soviet Russia and the United States are represented.

The principal discussion concerns the competition between cotton industries of United States and the difficulties of the fluctuating price policy in United States The difficulties of British manufacturers will also be discussed. —Reuter's Special.

PEASANTS MOVEMENT IN GUJARAT

(Continued from page 6.)

ditions, to charge land revenue in order to maintain the expensive Government, is an exaction and an exortion." He further condemns land revenue as a "capital levy" which amounts to anything from about 50 to 200 per cent. of the net income of the cultivators.

"The only way" continues the learned director, "we can satisfactorily deal with this danger of excessive taxation amounting to capital levy, would be to make sure that the tax is paid out of the net income. This can be done by giving an option to the farmers of electing to be assessed to income tax, instead of being subject to land revenue, as is done in England. This will mean guaranteeing to the farmer 'a certain amount of minimum subsistence.'

"If, the system as assessment and collection of land revenue, in other patrs of India" concludes Mr. Kumarappa "is anything like what it is in Matar Taluka, it is high time that the administration of this department should be completely remoulded and 'the Land Revenue Code effaced from the Statue Book'."

Two Slogans

The report thus gave me and my friends two headlines for my village propaganda: (1) the repeal of the Bombay Land Revenue Code and (2) its substitution by a graduated land tax upon net incomes after providing a subsistence allowance for the cultivator and his family. With these fundamental reforms as our goal we naturally demanded suspensions and remissions of land revenue in view of the failure of staple crops and catastrophic fall in prices.

The Matar Taluka Peasants' Conference was held on January 21st, under the presidentship of Sjt. Dadubhai P. Desai, with the full co-operation of veteran Congress leaders of the Kaira District. It is particularly instructive to note that the experienced President declared at the very outset, that no temporary measures could bring any real relief to the distressed people of the taluka till the land laws are radically altered on the lines suggested in Prof. Kumarappa's report. Be it noted, too, that this representative conference unanimously adopted resolutions demanding not only suspensions and remissions but also a drastic reform in the land laws of the Presidency.

Why He Was Externed

It is obvious that I could not claim any originality for the main points of my propaganda. Nor was it carried on "with all pomp and publicity" to which great leaders are so thoroughly accustomed in cities. Yet, as the Assistant Collector informed me, it was for carrying on an intensive propaganda on these strictly orthodox lines that I was first arrested and then virtually externed from British Gujarat.

Let me also add that I attended another conference of the Dohad-Jhalod Peasants—mostly Bhils—at Mirakhedi before I was arrested on January 26th. But I will not refer to the more far-reaching resolutions of this conference as I was "removed like a bag of poisoned stuff miles away from Gujarat" on account of my activities in the Kaira District.

It would indeed flatter my sense of egoism to know that my externment has resulted in "inaction, helplessness and paralysis" throughout my province. The facts, however, point a different lesson. For our common efforts have compelled Government to reduce the revenue demand in several villages of Matar Taluka. The starving Bhils of Dohad and Jhalod have also secured a cut of 25 per cent. in their revenue dues. And the propaganda carried on in those areas has rivetted the attention of the Press, and the public on the grievances and demands of the villagers. Anybody who scanned even cursorily the Gujarat papers would see how the peasants' problems were quickly brought to the forefront and how meetings and conferences of the aggrieved peasants have been held in rapid succession in many parts of Gujarat and even some areas of the Kathiawar and the Gujarat States during the last three months.

I have thus proved how Mr. Nariman has erred from start to finish. I regret deeply indeed that such a great publicist should have strayed far beyond the limits of knowledge and experience to idulge in well-ment but thoughtless remarks on the activities of an old "friend."

I hope Lucknow has put Mr. Nariman wise on the peasants' struggle. Even the National Congress has bowed its hoary head to the new spirit of the times by adopting a progressive resolution on the subject.

And the onward march of the peasants' movement fast developing all over the country could be even better discerned in the resolutions of the first All-India Kisan Conference which I have the honour to represent, in Bombay.

BRITISH LOAN TO GERMANY

Negotiations Result In £80,000,000 Sterling Credit

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, April 25.

The rumour is current here that the German Banking Circles' negotiations in London for a loan to Germany have been successfully concluded. The amount is said to be 80,000,000 sterling.

PREMIER CLOSES ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

Explains Programme Of French Parliament

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, April 25.

The electoral campaign closed with the broadcast speech by Premier Sarraut in which he declared that all wanted to see France happier, more prosperous, stronger and surer of her independence and security. That was Parliament's programme, in a nutshell. They must work for peace without and peace within the Premier added that for the French economic recovery to be complete an end must be put to economic anarchy in the world.

WILLINGDON'S ACHIEVEMENT

LONDON, April 26.

The "Observer" says:—

Lord Willingdon comes home with the latest and the greatest of his task for the Empire successfully accomplished. Disorder diminished in India during his term of office and trade improved. The way has thus been prepared for the New Constitution under Lord Linlithgow which starts under more favourable auspices than at one time seemed possible. Much of that credit must be assigned to Lord Willingdon who now joins the ranks of elder statesmen. His ripe counsel and advice will ripe counsel and advice will doubtless be valuable to Government during the difficult period when the new Western Constitution for India is finding "s feet in Eastern soil.—Reuter's Special.

Reduction Pays In Britain

RUGBY, April 25.

In a speech at Southampton to-night, the Postmaster General stated that, since reductions in telephone rentals were inaugurated in October 1934, there had been a net addition of 302,000 to the number of telephones in service throughout the country.—B.O.W.

VENEZUELA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

CARACASE, April 25.

The Congress elected General Contreras, President of Venezuela, for a term of seven years. General Contreras has been Acting President since the death of Gomez.—Reuter.

Jubilee Ward For Dhanbad Hospital

DHANBAD, (By Mail)

The Dhanbad Hospital will, it is understood, receive Rs. 9,000 out of the local Silver Jubilee Fund and this amount will be utilised in the erection of a ward to be named the Silver Jubilee Ward.—A. P.

FIND OF DEAD BODY AT BHOIWADA

The dead body of a Hindu, named Dhondoo, of about 60 years of age was found at Bhoiwada at about 11 a.m. to-day. No one was with him at the time of his death and the cause thereof is not known.

The inquest over the body has been fixed for to-morrow (27th.)

INDIANS IN CAPE

Freedom Tends To Realisation Of Higher Self, Says Raza Ali

CAPE TOWN April 25.

Surveying the economic position of Indians in South Africa at the Economic Society of South Africa, Sir Syed Raza Ali presented the Indian question as connected with Cape Liberalism in a new light, postulating that freedom tended to the realisation of the higher self.

The pursuance of a tolerant and liberal policy in the Cape with regard to Indian trading and other rights, without disturbing the force of natural and economic laws, had resulted in the Cape Indians finding their proper economic level.

If this policy is followed in Natal and Transvaa., the Indian there too, would work out his own destiny to the best interests of South Africa.

Concluding on the note of warning, Sir Raza Ali said that every country that unduly interfered with the operation of economic laws had a price to pay and that price was suspicion, instead of goodwil among its people and at the same time endangered its economic safety.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, April 24.

President Roosevelt submitted to the Congress the Supplementary Estimates for the appropriation of 460,890,000 dollars for old age and unemployment insurance during the present and coming fiscal years.

Appropriation is necessary this year owing to Mr. Huey Long's filibuster which killed appropriation last session.

KING'S CUP RACE

RUGBY April 25.

The King's Cup Air Race will be flown this year on July 10th and 11th. H. R. H. The Duke of Kent has entered his "Percival New Gull, piloted by the designer. Last year Captain Percival, flying a similar machine entered by the Duke set up a record of average speed for the course, of 208·9 miles per hour.—B.O.W.

STOP PRESS

MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL TERMINATES

NEW DELHI, April 26.

After five and half hours' discussions the meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League terminated. Points on the resolution passed by the Bombay Session regarding the formation of a Central Election Board were obtained and the President made note of them but expressed no view of his own. At to-day's meeting the Punjab was very poorly represented. It is understood that to-day it was brought to the notice of the meeting that certain parties in certain provinces had already been formed and that they had commenced work for the elections. Certain members suggested that those parties be allowed to exist, and if they asked for the League's support that might be given to them, but this was objected to by others who held that all candidates desiring the League's help should stand on the League's ticket, and if any other party wanted to help such candidates the League would not object to it.

The likelihood at present seems to be that the League will form the main Muslim Party in the country, and other parties might merge into it. A certain extremist section, it is believed, may yet wait and see what the election manifesto is like and then act accordingly.

The question whether the Election Board should be independent of the League was also considered, and it is understood while the general policy of the Board will be guided by the League the Board will frame its own rules and regulations and issue an election manifesto regarding policy and programme in the Assembly whereon pledges will be taken from its nominees.

The report of the Sub-Committee appointed at Bombay to revise the constitution of the League was postponed for consideration at the next meeting.—A.P.

POONA RETURNS TO NORMAL: BR. TROOPS WITHDRAWN

(Continued from Page 1.)

Members of both sides had lathis and several police were injured. Eventually the Hindus were prevailed upon to discontinue the worship and the crowds were advised to disperse.

SITUATION BECOMES SERIOUS

At 12 noon the situation became more serious as Muhammadans began damaging the property of Hindus. At one spot a party of Muhammadans met a party of Sikhs armed with drawn swords. The Muhammadans were driven back by the Police after which they attacked a toddy shop. This was followed by an attack by Hindus on a Mosque which, with three adjoining shops, was almost entirely destroyed. Two Hindu Shrines were also destroyed by Muhammadans.

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

As the situation was deteriorating the Military were called out and entered the City at two points at 4 p.m. Their presence was immediately effective and the crowds dispersed. Though isolated cases of incendiarism were reported, the evening and night were quiet.

On the 24th extra Police arrived and the situation was almost normal until the late afternoon when the news of the death of a Muhammadan who had been injured the previous day spread through the Muhammadan quarter in Mithi Ganj. Excitement also broke out in the neighbourhood of the Tamboli Mosque when it was observed that a Muhammadan tomb on the Laxmi Road was damaged. Generally, however, conditions throughout the City were practically normal, shops being closed only in areas where excitement ran high. Troops were withdrawn from the City during the morning on the arrival of police reinforcements.

CASUALTIES.

Owing to the wide area affected and the fact that numerous injured were not taken to hospital, it has been difficult to ascertain accurately the total figure of casualties. The latest available figure is one hundred and fifty-nine including twenty-nine police. Among this total are many who are but slightly injured and only twenty-six have been detained in hospital.

In addition to the death of the Muhammadan already referred to, the death of a Hindu was reported on Sunday morning. Neither the Military nor the Police resorted to firing at any stage. Saturday night was completely quiet and the situation is well under control.

POONA RIOT ECHO IN "ELDERS"

Hallett's Statement On "Regrettable Incident"

NEW DELHI, April 25.

The last day session of the Council of State was held to-day.

Rai Bahadur Lala Mehrotra Prasad put a short notice question about the communal rioting at Poona yesterday.

Mr. M. G. Hallett, the Home Secretary replied that the District Magistrate of Poona wires that in consequence of permission granted to celebrate the last day of Hanuman Jayanti at Sonya Maruti Temple in Poona City, communal rioting broke out at 9-30 a.m. (yesterday.) The situation is being kept in hand by police. The Military was called in to aid the civil power. Troops are standing in Shanwar Wara."

Mr. Hallett added that he was asking Bombay Government to publish as soon as possible a detailed communique regarding the whole of this regrettable incident.

The Tariff Bill regarding Fents was discussed for an hour on the motion of Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary.

Mr. Syed Hosain Imam, Lala Ramsaran Das, Mr. Padshah and Rai Bahadur Mehrotra Prasad expressed opposition view-point in similar terms as in the Assembly.

The Bill was passed and the Council adjourned 'sine die.'—A.P.

MILITARY WITHDRAWN

No fresh developments are reported and the city to-night is in the grip of complete calm. The military has been withdrawn. The police have information of 159 people injured so far, but there might be many others treated privately. 30 are still in hospital and the death-roll is three. The exact number of persons detained in Faras Thana is 57 most of whom are, however, bailed out.—United Press.

UNITE AND ORGANISE

JINNAH ADVISES MUSLIMS TO REALISE STRENGTH IN SELF

And To "Use Provincial Autonomy For All It Is Worth"

NEW DELHI, April 26

"Let us bury the past and start with a clean slate. Mussalmans must organise themselves. It was through organisation alone that they could make it impossible for 80 million Mussalmans to be crushed."

In these words, Mr. M. A. Jinnah responded to toast at a lunch given in his honour at Maiden's Hotel by Khan Bahadur S. M. Abdullah and Haji Rashid Ahmed this evening.

Mr. Jinnah continued: "In the past Mussalmans behaved like weaklings. They either looked to the support of Hindus or the Government. Those who looked to the support of the Government must have been disillusioned by the broadcast speech of Lord Linlithgow where he said that he would do even justice to all communities. It was not a diplomatic speech but a plain truth. Yet it must have been a great disillusionment to Mussalmans, for if there is a community whole-heartedly loyal to the Government it is the Muslim community of India. The fault with Mussalmans has been that they never realised the strength that lay in their own self. They should therefore give up all internecine quarrels and make themselves strong."

A CAUTION

Mr. Jinnah cautioned his community not to mind a stray Hindu at Nasik or another at Nagpur who called Muslims intruders for India was as much their home as of another community.

Referring to provincial autonomy, he said that Mussalmans should use it for all it was worth. They could, however, work it by coalitions or compromises with other parties, for with the exception of Frontier and Sind Mussalmans would have no majority worth the name.

WHOM TO ELECT

Mr. Jinnah struck a note of warning to his community to beware of the slogans recently started of economic interests and peasant and rural interests, and send only those Mussalmans to Councils who would place the Muslim and Indian interest first and their own interest last. He stressed that there could be no compromise on essentials with any party, but on broader issues Mussalmans should not hesitate in entering into settlements with other communities or groups and working in co-operation—United Press.

BADLY BATTERED BY HEAVY SEA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 25.

Late this afternoon the sailing ship "Hertzogin-Cecilie" was badly battered by heavy sea the lifeboat was unable to run alongside. The crew of twenty-two has been taken off, but Captain Eriksson refused to leave. His newly-wedded wife is accompanying him. She is the former Pamela Bourne, daughter of a late South African Minister. The Coast Guards fearing the vessel might become a total wreck shot a life-line from the cliffs to bring the couple off by breeches if the need arose.

"IMPACT OF SCIENCE ON SOCIETY"

RUGBY April 24.

Arrangements for the next meeting of the British Association for Advancement of Science which will take place at Blackpool between September 9th and 16th are well advanced. The presidential address will be delivered by Sir Josiah Stamp who was taken for his subject "Impact of science on Society". In the geography section, former Director General of Ordnance Survey will read a paper on "Mapping of Colonial Empire."

The Council of the Association is understood to have given consideration to the ways of meeting the demands voiced in the Press and elsewhere after last years gathering that the bearing of scientific progress on the life of the community and wider social aspects, such progress should receive greater attention in the Association's work.—B. O W.

Age Limit In "Borstals" Increased

RUGBY April 24.

The method of detention and training young offenders in special institutions known as Borstal system is to be extended. Age limits at present are 16 to 25 years and the Home Office proposes to raise the maximum to 23. Increased accommodation permitting the separation of the younger and the elder inmates has made this step possible. There are now seven Borstal Homes to which 1059 young persons were sent in 1932 and in 898 in 1933.—B.O.W.

Oxford To Have Psychology Institute

RUGBY, April 25

Two important benefactions are announced. An anonymous donor has given £10,000 for the establishment of an institute of experimental Psychology at the Oxford University and Sir Herbert Austin, head of the well-known firm of motor manufacturers, has presented the Birmingham Hospital with £7,000 to provide a "Radium Bomb" for the treatment of Cancer.—B. O. W.

APPEAL FOR SOLIDARITY

(Continued from page 1)

of Mr. M. A. Jinnah. Those present at the meeting included Nationalist Muslims, representatives of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and other schools of Muslim thought.

Mr. Jinnah referred to the present position of the Muslims and the resolutions passed at the recent Bombay session of the League and also explained the work before the Muslim community.

Sir Mohamed Yamin Khan, it is understood, appealed for unity among various sections and suggested the formation of a parliamentary board with provincial branches to conduct elections to Provincial Assemblies in the first instance. Without such a body, he argued, it would be possible for any Muslim to become a member of the League and seek election, and after election to act according to his own sweet will. Discussion is proceeding.

The meeting elected Mr. Hussain Muleek of Lahore and Khan Bahadur S. M. Abdulla as Joint Secretaries of the League.

PERSONS WHO ATTENDED

Among those present at the meeting were the Nawab of Chattari, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Sir A. H. Ghaznavi, Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman, Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry, Mr. Essack Sattar, Mr. Ghulam Ahmed Zuberi, Mr. Hussain Imam, Raja Ghazanfar Ali, Mohd Padshah Saheb, Syed Murtuza Saheb, Nawab Mohd Ismail Khan, Mr. Abdul Qadir Beg, Syed Zakir Ali, Kunwar Ismail Ali Khan, Mr. Ghiasuddin and Shaikh Habib Ahmed.

Discussion was proceeding when the Council meeting adjourned for lunch. It is understood that decisions on the questions under discussion will be taken by this evening, and to-morrow Mr Jinnah will confer with other Muslim organisations.

APPEAL FOR SOLIDARITY.

Mr. Mohamed Hussain appealed for solidarity among Muslim ranks.

From information gathered so far there is a general agreement on the point.—A. P.

Announcement!

The American Express Co.'s "OLYMPIC" escorted tour through Europe leaves Bombay on June 27th and returns to Bombay on September 17th. The itinerary includes England, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Italy. Special features are a comprehensive tour of Switzerland, a week's stay in Berlin during the Olympic games and a visit to the beautiful Riviera.

Full particulars from

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS Co., INC.
Travel Department
82/4, Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

A Look Round The World

"SANCTIONS" CANNOT HIT ITALY?

But Her Attempts At Self-Sufficiency Adversely Affect Britain's Interests

YORKSHIRE, (By Mail.)

A forecast, that Italy's attempts at self-sufficiency may in the long run affect the interests of Great Britain, is made by "The Yorkshire Post" which alleges that in one aspect they have already brought adverse effects on the north of England. In 1933 Italy imported 86 million kilogrammes of wool; in 1934, 67 million kilogrammes and in 1935 only 50 millions, while similarly Italy's Lancashire cotton imports dwindled from 220 million kilogrammes in 1933 to 140 millions in 1935.

It is not the immediate significance of these figures, however, that matters, in view of sanctions, but the fact that through her policy of increasing self-sufficiency, Italy is becoming a less valuable market for wool as well as cotton. At the same time she is not only replacing her imports with rayon and artificial textiles but is becoming, in these commodities a fiercer competitor in world market.

World production of rayon is 400 million kilogrammes, U.S.A. ranking first, then Japan and then Italy. Italy's production increased last year to 40 million kilogrammes, eight millions more than in the preceding year.

German Imports Of War Materials

BERLIN (By Air Mail).

That Germany is making concerted efforts towards retaining huge quantities of military raw materials is evident from trade statistics that have just been released. In 1935 the surplus of imports over exports was 14 millions tons for iron ores (72 per cent more than in 1934 and 324 per cent more than in 1932), 38,3000 tons for manganese ores (72 per cent more than in 1934 and 291 per cent more than in 1932), 395,000 tons for copper ores (24 per cent and 82 per cent respectively), 213,000 tons for copper (which was 11 per cent over the 1934 figures and 77 per cent over the 1932 figures), 11000 tons for tin (3 per cent and 21 per cent respectively) and 50,000 tons of lead (26 per cent and 82 per cent respectively), while record is again held by aluminium with a surplus of 18,000 tons or 203 per cent upon the 1934 figures. In 1932 Germany had an export surplus in aluminium of 774 tons only.

Taxation To Be Increased In Japan

TOKYO. (By Air Mail.)

"How will the Nippon Government raise funds to cover increased expenditure on defence as well as agricultural and social policies," asks the "Nichi Nichi Shimbhun." "Dr. Baba the new Finance Minister is of opinion that it is proper for the government to cover part of these expenditures by bond issues, but that it is not proper to continue the deficit-covering bond issues for years to come. On this basis, Dr. Baba advocates radical taxation reform. The Hirota Cabinet has in fact determined to increase taxes and to consolidate the foundation of State finance by icreasing ordinary revenue and adjusting the national burden. However, it is important for the Government to carefully consider the means by which it will carry out the tax increase. An increase in the inheritance tax, the progressive income tax and of the capital interest tax must be the fundamental policy. An increase in direct taxes should be avoided.

VITALISE MASSES THROUGH HINDI

Let Not Literature Lose Itself Among Townsfolk

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR (By Mail.)

Welcoming the delegates to the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan on Friday last, Sjt. Brijlal Biyani, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the A. I. Sahitya Sammelan, said:—

The striking feature of this session is that it is the Silver Jubilee session of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and is being held in a place which is a prominent centre of Marathi literature. The Sammelan was born in North India and I hope that in days to come, it shall grow into a mighty tree that will harbour in its shade, all the parts of India, including the extreme South.

The controversy whether Hindi or English shall be the "lingua franca" of India, is now over. With the fight for freedom and the growth of a feeling of intense nationalism, our love for Indian languages and for Indian culture has definitely grown. The times are fast changing, the nation is awakened; the voice of Hindi is now being heard and the need and utilizing that language is being more keenly felt. The Indian National Congress has rightly acclaimed it as the "lingua franca" of our country.

The task of propagating the national language is a mighty one. I am glad that it is receiving attention from the lovers of Hindi. Nation-wide propaganda of Hindi will not only vitalise the whole country, but it will also enrich its literature. We must concentrate on this part of the programme, since it is an important step towards the attainment of Swaraj.

Simplicity of a language is its greatest merit. It is a great help to its popularity. If we want to make Hindi acceptable and useful to all, we must simplify it more and more.

REACH THE MASSES.

Let not our literature lose itself in the town-people and the educated middle-class. It must also reach the peasant and the villager. It must strive to drive out weakness, diffidence and helplessness from the masses. The destiny of humanity has been always governed by those who wield a strong and facile pen. Pen is the mightiest weapon that is responsible for many a revolution. That which literature has achieved has not been achieved by the sword or the bayonet. We must realise the potentialities of literature.

I welcome you, once again my fellow-delegates, with all the affection and cordiality of my heart.

Party To Baroda Education Minister

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, (By Mail.)

On the occasion of the recent visit of Raj Ratna B. K. Bhate, the Commissioner of Education Baroda State, the Prant Vidyadhikari, Mr. Hathi and his assistants sought an opportunity to fete him by arranging a "Dinner Party" in his honour on his being created a Raj Ratna by His Highness the Maharaja.

JYOTI VYAYAM MANDAL

Chanchalben Amin Elected President

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA (By Mail)

The seventh annual gathering of Patan Students' Union will be held at Patan on 28-29 April under the presidentship of the well-known Congress worker of Kaira district Sjt. Ravishankar Maharaja.

Efforts are in progress to start a maternity home at Kadi. An appeal is issued to the public to contribute to the funds. The Mahajan Mandal is doing valuable work for collecting the funds.

At a recent meeting of the Jyoti Vyayam Mandal Shrimati Chancalben Bhailal Amin was elected as the president, Shrimati Kumud Thakore as secretary and Miss Bhaminu Mehta, Miss Dilawar Kavi and Miss Shrimati Zhaveri as secretaries. Kumaris Tara Patel, Sulochana Patel, Rasila Joshi, Diwoka Desai, Sulochana Nanavati, Mangla Desai and Vividdini Desai have been elected on the Working Committee.

Mr. Kaptan, an organiser of the institution, proposes to visit Berlin to take part in the olympic games to be held there this year.

Major Sadakar Pawar presided over the third annual gathering of Gujarat Krida Mandal.

Dr. Champaklal Mehta has been appointed as a probationer in the Commerce and Industries Department of Baroda State. It may be mentioned here that before taking up this post Dr. Mehta was working as Professor of History and Economics in M. T. B. Arts College at Surat.

Rajputana Harijan Sangh Chief's Tour

(From A Correspondent.)

DUNGARPUR, (By Mail.)

Sjt. Ramnarayan Chaudhary, President of the Rajputana Harijan Sewak Sangh accompanied by Mr. Shobhalal Gupta the Provincial Secretary is touring Southern Rajputana in connection with Harijan work.

He reached Galiakot in the Dungarpur State on the 20th instant from Dohad and visited the Harijan Night School. He also addressed a small gathering of Chamar Harijans in the evening. The next morning the party left for Sagwora where it was welcomed by the workers of the Bagal Seva Mandir and the Navyuvak Mandal. The party arrived on Wednesday last at Dungarpur with Mr. Maniklal Varma, the Director of the Bagad Seva Mandir. They were received by loca. Harijan workers and are staying in the State Guest House.

NEED FOR TRAINING FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVT.

Punjab Minister's Plea At Conference

LAHORE, April 25.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah Khan, Chairman of the local Sel-Government Institute, Punjab, welcoming His Excellency Sir Herbert Emerson related a short history of the Institute and what it has been able to do since 1934, adding that the Institute had great potentialities in the future provided it was conducted on right lines. At present the Institute was managing a training class for officers of local bodies and successful candidates were given diploma which, it is hoped, would be soon recognised by Government as well as local bodies.

Sir Gokulchand Narang, Minister for local Self-Government emphasised the need and importance of local Self-Government training for better and purer administration of local bodies. He believed public and local bodies and Government must work in team for success of local self-government.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta of Karachi, the president of the Conference, then delivered his address and the Conference adjourned till tomorrow, when resolutions will be adopted.

Messages wishing success have been received from Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, Servants of India Society, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla, Begum She Nawaz and Kazi Khuda Bux, Mayor of Karachi.—United Press.

Punjab Satrap Stresses Need Of Educating Voters Of Local Bodies

LAHORE April 25

In the course of his speech opening the second session of the Punjab Local Self-Government Conference, to-day H. E. Sir Herbert Emerson said:—

The efficient management of local affairs is very largely a matter of public opinion, and I regard as perhaps the most important function of your Institute, the gradual development of standards of civic duty far higher than at present exist. I am not thinking so much of the civic sense of the members of local bodies as of the public generally.

We often hear complaints of abuses in local self-government—corruption, communalism, favouritism, inefficiency and waste; and it would be idle to deny that, in many cases, complaints are not without substance. On the other hand, we know that there are not a few local bodies which have already obtained a reasonable standard of efficiency, and that there are a large number of non-officials in this province, who are giving excellent service to the cause.

MAKE THEM DESERE BETTER.

Broadly speaking, the public continue to get the service they are content to accept. Through their votes they hold the key of the situation; but, in many areas, they are either ignorant of their power, or are unwilling to exercise it in the right way. They are in a far stronger position than Government to deal with the evils that exist. Local officers may suspect the honesty of a particular member; but even if they have no moral doubt that he is dishonest, they can rarely bring him to account. The public, and especially the voters in a particular constituency, know what a man is, and they have the power of deciding whether he shall represent them or not.

But I am afraid, there are many voters who do not realize responsibilities in this matter, and I believe that apathy and ignorance are largely responsible for this failure.

EDUCATE ALL VOTERS.

There is, therefore, immense scope for propaganda in this direction, and, if I may make a suggestion, I would advise you so to plan your publicity that it will reach the illiterate, as well as the literate, voter, and lay at least as much stress on his power as on his responsibility.

I am glad to know that you have already instituted a course of studies in local self-government, and that your classes are well attended. I would also advise you particularly to develop co-operation.

It is gratifying to know that you have elicited the interest of authorities cutside the Punjab. Bombay was represented last year in the person of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, who presided over the first Conference; Calcutta was the subject of two lectures during the year; and, today, Karachi is represented by Mr Jamshed Mehta, who will preside over this Conference. We greatly appreciate the interest thus shown by gentlemen of other provinces.—A. P.

Seven Thousand Suits Filed In One Day!

DINAJPUR, April 22.

On the last "Tamadi" day about 7,000 suits were filed in the Sadar civil courts and 2,711 certificates in the Collectorate. Numbers are said to be in slight excess of those of last year.—A.P.

REMOVE EXCISE ON INDIAN DRUGS

Calcutta Indian Chamber Urges Uniform Regulations

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta in the course of their letter addressed through their Secretary to the Government of India urging upon them the necessity of having uniform Excise Regulations for Indian drugs and chemicals in all the provinces of India and the Indian States in view of the difficulties caused by the Inter-Provincial barriers to the exporters and importers of drugs in the various provinces of India.

COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS

The Committee, make the following suggestions to the Government of India:

The excise duty on spirit and spirituous preparations must be uniform in all provinces and all other excise regulations governing traffic in them must also be uniform.

The Provincial Governments must trust one another and enter into mutual agreements for the recovery of duty in the Provinces of export, these being adjusted in the Inter-provincial accounts.

The Excise authorities of one province should accept the certificate of excise duty levied by the Excise authorities of another province, and there should be no further inspection of consignments thereafter.

The provincial governments must also enter into agreements with Indian States of a kind similar to those among themselves.

The Provincial and State Governments must hold a representative Conference to discuss and evolve uniform rules to hold good throughout India.

The Provincial and State Governments should always take the trade and Chambers of Commerce, both Indian and European, into their confidence and frame rules in consultation with them, and after due consideration of their difficulties and needs.—United Press.

INDIAN PROFESSOR HONOURED IN GERMANY

BERLIN (By Mail)

Prof. Meghnad Saha, F.R.S. of the Allahabad University was a guest of honour at a party given by the German Academy in Munich. This was the second visit of the learned professor to Germany; and the opportunity was utilized by many scientists to meet one who enjoys a high international reputation for the investigations in Astro-physics.

Among those present were Professors, Sommerseld, Gerlach, the Noble Prize recipient, and Hans Fischer, Mr. Rauch, Dr. Thierfelder, a number of Indian students and many others.

Professor Sommerseld, Head of the Department of the Theoretical Physics in the University of Munich, who was in India seven years ago, welcomed Prof. Saha, and while conveying the greetings of all present, said that Prof. Saha is a pillar of scientific achievement, both in India and in the world of scholars. (Prof. Saha's studies relate to the inner condition of the heavenly bodies on the basis of ionisation of atoms at high temperatures).

The learned professor replied to the hosts in his characteristic humorous manner and particularly expressed his satisfaction that so many young Indians are studying in Germany and getting to know the German people, their culture and their attainments in various branches of knowledge.—Indo-German News Exchange.

Travancore's Share In Jubilee Collections

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail.)

The King George V Radium and Radiological Institute will be located at the General Hospital, Trivandrum, and the King George V Tuberculosis Hospital, at Nagercoil.

Rs. 86,736, constituting seventy percent of the total collections for the Viceroy's Silver Jubilee Fund, was received back by Travancore from the Central Fund, and of this Rs. 70,000 was allocated for the Radium and Radiological Institute and Rs. 16,736 for the Tuberculosis Hospital. The sum of Rs. 25 600 collected for the Travancore Silver Jubilee Celebration Fund, is also being allotted to the tuberculosis hospital.—A. P.

Travancore Applies Sanctions

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail.)

Loses and credits to Italy and Italians have been prohibited by a Proclamation issued over the Sigo Manual of the Maharaja of Travancore, published in to-day's Gazette.—A. P.

ANKOLA SALT CONCESSION

Fear Of Withdrawal Due To Activities Of Sanikatta Owners

ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE DENIED

(From Our Correspondent)

ANKOLA, April 25

A matter of supreme importance to the poor villagers has recently sprung up in Ankola, and its neighbouring villages.

It is well-known that ever since the grant of concession permitting under certain restrictions, private manufacture and sale of salt under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the people in some of the villages of Ankola have been collecting and preparing salt for local consumption for the last more than four years. It is also a matter of common knowledge that as a result of the activities of the Sanikatta (the Central Salt Depot for North Kanara) group of salt owners and other vested interests, the petty concession obtained after a hard struggle, was withdrawn by the Government, for reasons mostly vague and imaginary, from certain villages, situated within the radius of 8 miles of Sanikatta. But the villages of Ankola where trouble seems to be brewing, were lucky enough to be left alone by reason of their being just outside the limits of the prohibited area.

CONCESSION ABUSED?

It appears that the Sanikatta group have not been making as much profits as they used to do in the past and this had led them to take to such a strange attitude towards their fellow-workers in the field. They appear to think that because they have not been doing well, the concession granted under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact to the people of Ankola must have been abused! This I am told is not a fact. The fact of the matter is that perhaps the fall of the exports in Sanikatta salt is due, according to the local opinion, to various other potent and important causes such as schism in the Salt Owners' Co-operative Society itself and the consequent unhealthy competition between the rival groups, the loss of Mangalore market as a result of the failure on the part of the Society to adapt its commercial policy to the changing conditions of trade and commerce, the keen competition it has to face from the Goa, shiroda and Uran Salt Works etc., and not due to any fault of the salt manufacturers of Ankola. To attribute the fall in exports to the loss of Ankola market is considered misleading; if at all, it may be a drop in the bucket.

STRICT OBSERVANCE OF TERMS

On the other hand, the local dealers and others interested in the subject point out, the villagers of Ankola have up-till now strictly observed the terms of and restrictions and conditions laid down by the Pact and the various subsequent Government Communique thereon. Government have also been keeping vigilant watch on the manufacture and movements of local salt for these three or four years and the salt authorities are keeping day to day record of the output and sale. They have not however been able as yet to detect in Ankola a single case of breach of the terms of the concession. Besides there has never been an excess of production over demand for local consumption so as to raise any doubt regarding the use of the concession. This is again borne out by the fact that the Sanikatta salt still sells at Ankola, though now on a diminished scale.

Notwithstanding the above facts there is a strong rumour to the effect that the Sanikatta group of salt owners intend to pursue their activities further in this connection. But having regard to the fact that the Legislative Assembly recently passed a resolution in favour of the total abolition of the salt duty, and being in possession of the strong feeling obtaining in the country on the subject, it is most unlikely that the concession granted to the poor people of Ankola will be interfered with by the Government.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN ARAKAN

POONA, April 26.

The Bay storm centred this morning about 100 miles south-west of Kyaukpyu. It caused widespread rain in Arakan and Pegu, Bassein reporting one inch. A few thundershowers also occurred in Tenasserim, Upper Burma and Assam.

Forecast: Rainfall will increase and be locally heavy in Arakan, Irrawady and Pegu divisions and extend in Tenasserim and Upper Burma.—A.P.

CO-OPERATORS' PLEA FOR CORPORATION'S HELP

BOMBAY DIVISIONAL INSTITUTE'S PARTY TO CITY'S NEW MAYOR

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the new Mayor of Bombay, was felicitated on his election to the Mayoral Chair by the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute at a Tea-Party on the Servants of India Society premises on Saturday evening.

At the outset Mr. H. S. Penandhar, Secretary of the Institute read telegrams received from Messrs. Vaikunth Rai Mehta, Rai Saheb Girdharlal, G. Wiles, R. G. Saraf, and G. K. Prabhu associating themselves with the felicitation and hoping for progressive schemes under his mayoralty.

Mr. V .B. Verde, in welcoming the guests in a brief speech dealing with the various problems before the co-operators in which the Mayor could help them, said:—

WORKERS IN COMMON CAUSE.

Mr. Jamnadas is not a stranger to Bombay Co-operators and although he may not be an active worker in the Co-operative Institute and in the Co-operative Movement, it is not because he has no sympathies with our cause but because he is over-busy in other spheres of life. The goal of his activities as of ours is National uplift and the well-being of the masses and though the ways leading to the goal and methods of achieving that goal may differ, true and sincere workers in different fields will have no objection to work hand in hand wherever possible and lend all possible support to each other.

As you are all aware Mr. Jamnadas is an old member of our Institute and whenever he had an occasion to approach him for guidance and help he has very readily responded to our call. In electing him the Mayor of Bombay not only the Labour Movement has been honoured and recognised but I may say that his disinterested service for the masses has been honoured. In conferring that honour on Mr. Jamnadas, the Corporation has respected his social service.

HELP CO-OPERATORS.

I have no doubt that he will carry on the good work of clearing slums and removing the illiteracy so well started by the predecessor Mr. Nariman.

He then referred to the problems of adult education, supply of good milk and co-operative housing in which he said the Corporation had not till then helped them adequately.

I take the liberty of pointing out to you, that Co-operative Banking does not get the recognition it deserves at the hands of the Corporation. I do not think it is too much to hope that you will put the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank on the approved list of the Corporation.

JAMNADAS ' REPLY.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in a suitable reply thanked them for honouring him. He warned them against expecting too much from him unless they take the initiative (in the Corporation) in interesting that body in their activities.

There was an impression abroad then that the Mayor was a "dictator" in the City but he was in an unenviable position in that he could not take ay initiative by himself as Mayor but only could give his moral support to any deserving cause.

It was his desire to make the City clean, literate, happy and bright.

He said that the Improvement Trust was a body formed long time back to improve the unhealthy areas in the City and to get rid of the slums. It had not achieved much though it attempted a great deal inspite of incurring 70 crores debt and 5 crores of taxation.

He had a great desire to have decent school building to accommodate all the 80,000 school going children in the City.

LABOUR EXCHANGES.

The next question that required immediate solution was of unemployment in the City. He suggested as a first step in this direction a Labour Exchange organised by the Municipality.

The northern part of the City needed such Exchanges most.

Regarding the Co-operative Movement he said so far the educated were keeping away from it. Unfortunately whatever was started by Government was viewed with suspicion by the people. This explains the stalemate created in the rural credit movement. The suspicion was to a certain extent justified.

The Co-operative Housing Schemes would not be exempted from taxation by the Corporation unless they stopped profiteering.

The Mayor was emphatically of opinion that there should be no difficulty in recognising the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Banks by the Corporation.

The girl pupils of the Swami Samath Vidyalaya (of Mrs. Shama Madhavkar) entertained the guests with delightful music.

Bhai Parmanand To Tour Punjab

NEW DELHI, April 26.

Bhai Parmanand, is going to undertake a tour in the Punjab and the North West Frontier with a view to organising a strong Reception Committee for the 18th annual session of the Hindu Mahasabha which is to be held at Lahore during the Dussehra holidays.

He is leaving Delhi on the evening of April 25 for Hissar. He will stay at Hissar for a day and would reach Ambala via Delhi in the afternoon of Monday next. From Ambala Bhai Parmanand would proceed to Lahore. After staying there for about a week he would visit Montgomery, Multan, Muzzafargarh, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannua, Kohat, Peshawar, Abbottabad, Rawalpindi Wazirabad, Sialkot, and Gujranwala.—United Press.

Kashmiri Youth's Success

((From Our Correspondent.)

SRINAGAR, (By Mail.)

A Kashmiri youth, Pt. Prithvi Nath Zutshi, has stood first in Mathematics in the Lucknow University this year in his M. A. Mr. Zutshi has already won two Gold Medals (Lord Chelmsford Gold Medal and Lord Hardinge Gold Medal) for standing first in B. A. examination in Kashmir in 1933 and for being the all-round best graduate. Last time he was awarded a post-graduate scholarship by the Kashmir Government. He is a young man of 24 years. His father late Pt. Vidh Lal Zutshi served as Wazir-Wazarat and Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the State.

Communal Trouble Averted

JALPAIGURI, April 26.

About 10 a.m. this morning when a Marwari marriage procession was going past a local mosque with music a band of Muslims, it is alleged, came out of the mosque and demanded immediate stoppage of the music.

The Police in charge of the procession had the music discontinued, but in the meantime, it is alleged, missiles were hurled at the processionists as a result of which one of them was injured. The situation was, however, brought under control.—A.P.

SON-IN-LAW'S TRAGIC END

CHITTAGONG, April 25.

Amir Baksh of Ichakhali, police station Mireswari, was brought down to Chittagong with bullet wounds and admitted into the General Hospital where he succumbed to the injury.

It is reported that the deceased went to his father-in-law and was about to leave it. A person who accompanied the deceased was holding two loaded guns nearby. It is stated the bullets came out accidentally and struck both the legs of the deceased.—United Press.

Burma Finance Member

RANGOON, April 25.

Mr. W. Booth-Gravely Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma who is now returning from leave early next month will be appointed a temporary Member of the Executive Council and officiate as the Finance Member in place of Mr. I. G. Lloyd, C. S. I., who will proceed on leave for four months.—United Press.

FRENCH COAL MINE STRIKE AVERTED

PARIS, April 25.

The threatened general strike in the coal mines has been averted by representatives of the miners department, Nord, Pas de Calais and Amzin District having approved of an agreement which goes a long way to meet the miners' demands particularly with regard to the position of surface workers.—Reuter.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly, left Delhi for Calcutta on Sunday.

WHO IS BEHIND SWEEPER'S STRIKE?

Alleged Outside Influence At Root Of Broach Trouble

(From A Correspondent)

BROACH, April 23.

All of a sudden and without any notice, sweepers of Broach Borough Municipality launched a strike refusing acceptance of salary on 8th instant. The presidents and chairmen of different committees and prominent councillors were prepared to meet the leaders of the sweepers and invited them to discuss their demands. But they refused to negotiate.

The Collector tried to intervene and assured them sympathetic consideration by the municipality of their demands provided they resumed normal work. This the sweepers flatly refused. Mr. Mazumdar, Secretary, Gujerat Harijan Sangh, Mr. Buch, Secretary, Ahmedabad Municipal Sweepers Union and the Depressed Class Officer visited Broach but the sweepers remained adamant and did not listen to the advise.

To-day is the fifteenth day of the strike and yet there are no signs of the sweepers joining their duty.

WHO IS AT THE BACK?

Do Congressmen foment this strike? No. The president, Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, is a devoted Congressman and is very sympathetic to the cause of the Harijans. He had already formulated a scheme to better the lot of the Harijan employees of the municipality. It was never expected of him that he would use his influence and power to the detriment of the sweepers, and the agitators have well understood that. They believe that he would not take to extreme measures and that the sweepers have the best advantage to fight during his regime. The agitators come from outside and are represented as belonging to the Socialist group. They have no support from the town and their efforts to work up the youths and students to assist them have failed.

IN THE MEANWHILE

The municipal authorities have secured sweepers from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat, Baroda, Nadiad and other towns, and have very carefully preserved the health of the town. The President as well as the Health Officer, often tour round different parts of the town and see that whole of the municipal area is kept quite clean and sanitary. A strike committee has been appointed to deal with the situation and proper measures are taken to maintain the standard of discipline.

DEMAND OF STRIKERS.

The number of sweepers employed by this municipality is greater when compared with other neighbouring Borough municipalities and the proportion of work done is very low. The authorities are quite prepared to increase wages if the sweepers put in more work. The main demands of the sweepers are: (1) to increase their wages; (2) to employ 50 more men; (3) to remit the amount of fine of their Union, who should be the only authority to punish their men. The fines imposed are not heavy, ranging from one anna to four annas and totalling to about Rs. 8 out of a paybill of Rs. 2,000.

In short, the municipality has given no cause for the strike, and they, therefore, are insisting on the sweepers' joining their work without reservation, before further negotiations are proceeded with.

BROACH HARIJAN APPEAL TO MAHATMA

Strikers' Plea For Justice

AHMEDABAD, April 25.

The Harijan (Bhangi) employees, mostly sweepers, of the Broach Municipality who have been on strike for over a fortnight now, have written a letter to Mahatma Gandhi detailing their demands and complaining that the local Congressmen are completely silent over the Municipality's attitude and that, the Municipal President also a Congressman, has not attempted to do anything to redress their grievances.

They have informed the Mahatma that their condition has already become miserable, and day by day their difficulties are increasing. They request Mahatma Gandhi to see that they get justice.—United Press.

DISCONTENT STILL PREVAILS

Bhawalpur Telegram To Pt. K. K. Malaviya

NEW DELHI, April 24.

With reference to the Bhawalpur communique stating that a settlement has been reached, Pundit Krishnakant Malaviya, M.L.A., has received the following telegram from Bhawalpur city:—

"Gazette highly disappointing. Dirawar internees not released yet. Conditions being forcibly imposed on them through executives and relatives. Practically very little done to establish "status quo" except releasing prisoners. Discontent strongly prevailing among Hindus. Sardar Bhagat Singh arrested sent to jail afresh."—United Press.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 24.

The "Gazette of India" notified that Governor-General's Executive Council shall reassemble at Simla after the 25th instant. Mr. C. L. Corfield, Political Department is granted leave for three months from April 17. Mr. K. P. S. Memon, Additional Deputy Secretary, Foreign Political Department is appointed on Relief as Commissioner for Baluchistan in addition to his own duties.

Rai Bahadur Rangilal, District and Sessions Judge, Punjab, is appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan. Mr. F. J. Valentine has been elected by the Chittagong Chamber of Commerce to be a Commissioner for the Port of Chittagong vice L. M. Crosfield, resigned. Mr. G. C. E. Whyte is appointed to serve on the Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. E. J Nicholas. Mr. R. Rowke is appointed to serve on Tea Licensing Committee vice Mr. E. Johnson resigned. Mr. C. K. Nicholl is appointed to serve on Tea Licensing Committee vice Mr. J. S. Graham resigned.

Regulations issued by the Government of Iran regarding the prevention of disease among plants are published for general information. Major A. D. Loganadan, Officer on special duty in the office of Public Health Commissioner, Government of India, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director of Public Health, Delhi Province, Health Officer, New Delhi, and notified area civil lines with effect from the date he assumes charge.

Rao Bahadur M. Vydyanadan, Statistician, Imperial Council, Agricultural Research is granted leave for 26 days from to-day. Mr. E. G. Rodwel, Deputy Chief Engineer, E. I. R., is permitted to retire. Dr. Ramjidas Kapur, Chief Economist, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is granted leave from April 17, to May 21.

NEW SCHOOL FOR BAGALKOT

Axed Municipal Teachers' Venture

(From A Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, April 24.

Much distress prevails in the city owing to the abolition of a long-standing A. V. School by the Municipality. The school had a standing of 50 years. It is said, the Municipality is unjust in axing the poor teachers who have put in a service of 25 years to the credit of the school. The citizens are sorry that such a standing, flourishing school should have fallen a victim to the axe of retrenchment at the hands of the Municipality.

However, much relief is felt that the Municipality at a special meeting, has decided to make over by way of gift, all materials, furniture, maps, science apparatus, etc. (and not the building) to the teachers who intend to open another school. The generous public have however, sympathised with their venturesome spirit. It is noteworthy, the students one and all are adamant in joining the new school the teachers are going to open.

It is alleged that the root cause was party spirit.

The thermometer is recording 110 degrees F.

Frontier Governor

SIMLA, April 25.

Sir Ralph Griffith, Governor of the N.W.F. Province, has proceeded to Kabul on a short visit. His Excellency is expected back at Peshawar at the end of the month.—A.P.

BOARD FOR RURAL RECONSTRUCTION?

Viceroy May Be Persuaded To Accept Chairmanship

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, April 25.

Talks in the Assembly circles suggest that the proposal to form a rural reconstruction board on the lines of the Agricultural Research Council is gaining ground.

It seems likely that in view of the new Viceroy's interest in the subject, Government of India may immediately take up the question.

It is not improbable that the Viceroy himself may be persuaded to accept the Chairmanship of the Board.

The Finance Member who is now on a visit to Dehra Dun is understood to be holding important consultations with the Viceroy.

K. C. DEY TO WORK IN BOMBAY STUDIO

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, April 25.

It is understood from Mr. Faiz Mahomed the proprietor of Nisbab Production that the cinetone has secured the services of the famous blind singer of Calcutta Mr. K. C. Dey, and that he will take a prominent part in both the productions "Behrain and Gentleman Sailor" and "Daughter of Arabia" which are to be shortly released. For the purpose of studio, laboratories, Rehearsal Room, etc., a very large space has been recently rented by the company on Nagardas Road at Andheri and the dresses and curtains and other studio requisites have been bought over from Mahalaxmi Cinetone.

A man who was recruiting hands at the Mazagaon Docks this morning, was struck unconscious, and removed to hospital.

A party of twenty-six men went to the dock, but it appears only twenty-four were engaged. Tuti Fazal, one of the disappointed men, seizing hold of an iron stick, is alleged to have dealt him this blow.

Tuti was remanded for a week at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

RAILWAY OFFICERS BAILED OUT

Assam Mail Accident Case Sequel

KUSHTIA, April 24.

Mr. A. S. Roy, I.C.S., S.D.O., Kushtia, bailed out Mr. Lowe, Guard of the 3 Up Assam Mail of date February 20 last, Mr. S. C. Biswas, Station Master, Mr. R. K. De, Assistant Station Master and Bibhuti Bhusan Pande, Block Signal Man of the Mirpur Railway Station, on Rs. 200 each, all of whom were summoned under Section 304-A, I.P.C. in connection with the 'prima facie' case established against them on judicial enquiry by the S.D.O. into the 3 Up Assam Mail accident case that took place at Mirpur Station on the E. B. Railway on the afternoon of February 20 last, resulting in the death of 3 railway coolies and injury to 3 others, all travelling by the same train.

The record of the judicial enquiry has been sent to the District Magistrate by the S.D.O. and the case stands adjourned.—United Press.

Syed Mahmud's Appeal To Hindi Conference

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

Dr. Syed Mahmud has sent the following message to Gandhiji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Kaka Kaleikar and Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon:—

"Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani, whatever the name one gives, was mainly the outcome of mediaeval Indian rulers' policy to cement differences. The Taj at Agra is a good illustration of the common mediaeval culture. Modern India, not content with creating new points of differences, finds new differences even in the once accepted points of contact. I humbly appeal to the Nagpur Hindi Conference, which is being held under the presidentship of a common leader, to take definite and practical steps to build up a common spoken and written language. If India to-day cannot be isolated from world politics, how then can we isolate each other or our own kith and kin in the all-important matter of language?"—A.P.

USEFUL COMMEMORATION OF PERSONAL LOSS

Death Of Son Leads To Starting Of Welfare Centre

(From A Correspondent)

CHICKODI, (By Mail).

To commemorate the first anniversary of the death of the eight months old only son, Balasaheb alias Jawahirlal, of Dr. and Mrs. V. G. Mundargi of Chickodi, an Infant Welfare Institution (Bal Sangopan Sanstha) was started at Chickodi, in District Belgaum.

SPARTAN WOMAN

Mrs. Gangutai Mundargi who had taken a leading part in the last Swadeshi movement, showed, like a Spartan woman, a great fortitude in the bereavemnt over the loss of her only son and came forward to transform the occassion of her personal mourning into starting an institution of public utility (for the welfare of the infants of poor families). A large gathering including many ladies from Chickodi and Nipani attended the function.

Mr. D. V. Belvi, the well-known Karnatak leader, who presided, commended the public spirit of Mrs. Gangutai Mundargi who, along with Mrs. Sushilatai Mithare, started the institution, and requested the public to contribute liberally towards the institution.

"HELL ON EARTH"

Incidentally, he referred to the insanitary conditions prevailing at Chickodi in respect of roads gutters etc., and appealed to the citizens to take immediate steps in the matter.

One of the speakers then made a pointed reference to the remarks reported to have been made by the Collector of Belgaum in connection with the administration of the Local Grampanchayat that "Chickodi was a hell on earth". The speaker deplored the fact that Chickodi which had in the past built up a very great reputation as an advanced town in the district should have come to such a pass as to have called forth, as reported, the above remarks from a Government official in these days of democracy.

After several donations were promised, the function terminated.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Congress Cabinet"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present selection of the Congress Cabinet is not bad but it wants something. As ladies have not been included, it is to be suggested that a lady worker like Mrs. Kamaladevi is essential; not because she is a Socialist but because she is a lady who deserves a seat as a tireless worker for both the sexes.

The selection being done, the President can't alter anything. So if one of the members generously offers his seat to a lady, such a member will have done his duty to the country ably.—Yours, etc.

CONGRESSMAN.

Kathiawar Political Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems now that there are very less chances of the Kathiawar Political Conference to be held at Wadhwan City and as Sardar Patel has decided that it should be held in an Indian State, why not make further efforts to hold it in Dhrangadhra? As interested persons are making efforts to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the rule of Maharaja Dhrangadhra, persons like Sjt. Devchandbhai Parekh, Sjt. Manilal Kothari should begin efforts to hold it in Dhrangadhra by approaching the authorities and adopting the policy of "Give and Take." The withdrawal of externment orders, the cancellation of securities of hundreds of persons etc., are some important points to be tackled. One urges also the organisers of Dhrangadhra Prajamandal to look into the whole affair to create a favourable atmosphere.—Yours, etc.,

"DISINTERESTED."

Beggar Nuisance At Tramway Shelters

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As your readers are no doubt well aware, the beggar problem in Bombay has so far defied all attempts at suppression or solution and threatens to outlast the ravages of Time itself. The persistence with which this fraternity ply their trade to the utter disregard of the comfort or convenience of the citizens at large is as admirable as their cuteness in selecting venues for their profession is uncanny. Leaving the solution of the beggar problem as a whole to sociologists, I feel there is one aspect of it which the B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd. is under an obligation to tackle, viz,. the loitering of these beggars at the different tramway shelters which have been put up from time to time and the consequent annoyance and harassment to which passengers on the tramway system are exposed day after day. There are certain tramway shelters, which in this respect are veritable "plague spots," notably the ones at Bhendi Bazar, J. J. Hospital, Lall Baug and Dadar. For one thing, the limited space in these shelters is often monopolised by a swarm of beggars, especially during the morning and evening rush hours. In the afternoons they serve as so many "creches," where the leisurely-minded among them enjoy their mid-day siesta, the rightful occupants being often crowded out of these enclosures altogether. For another thing, their screeches and blatant importunities drive the less hardy of the passengers to seek refuge on the roadway, to the peril of their personal safety. Not infrequently, some of these unfortunates suffer from highly contagious diseases like leprosy, etc. However much one may be inclined to sympathise with their wretched plight, it is, to say the least, highly disagreeable to have to jostle past and be jostled by them.

In short, from whatever angle we view the problem, it is highly undesirable that tramway passengers should be subjected to this sort of gratuitous harassment. It is time that the Tramway Company, in close co-operation with the Municipal and Police authorities, moved in this matter and got rid of this perpetual annoyance and obstruction. I have no doubt, that persistent attempts will, within a short time, be successful in eradicating this evil. The community at large will feel grateful for this much-needed remedy.—Yours, etc.

TRAMWAY PASSENGER.

Best For The Best Co.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the early morning when people are in a hurry to reach their destination, it is really vexatious to see the trams being redirected from Bori Bunder. As a result people have to get down and wait for another car. Even when the next tram be ready, people have to wait till the tram which is re-directed goes off the line. It would be a great relief to the public, if the trams be re-directed from the siding opposite the Municipal office. This change would not detain subsequent cars unnecessarily.

Next, the traffic superintendent can give some comfort to the public if, besides the tram-cars, two or three Buses be kept on a regular run from Bori Bunder to Museum or Flora Fountain.

Another suggestion is that the fare for a small distance from Bori Bunder to Flora Fountain, in the tram-cars, be reduced to ½ anna.

These suggested changes will go a great way in increasing the income of the Company instead of decreasing it and I think more people should express their opinion on this matter so that the traffic superintendent will do his best for "the Best" travellers.—Yours, etc.,

COMFORT.

Matriculation English Paper

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The paper setters in English for the Matriculation Examination have achieved a wonderful feat by making a definite departure from the traditional style of the paper and springing a painful surprise upon nearly twenty-four thousand candidates taking the examination this year. To strike terror into the hearts of all these juvenile aspirants and disable them for the rest of the examination is an achievement that deserves to be commemorated in a fitting manner. I wonder if the learned setters ever stopped to consider the candidates' limited knowledge of English, their small power of expression and their slow-grasp of difficult things before they decided upon the final form of the paper. I wish they had gone round the different centres, yesterday to observe the effects of their feat on the faces of the candidates. The effects were too clear to be mistaken. Despair was writ large in every face. Everywhere, were shadows, cast by the coming event. The setters seem to have lost sight of the fact that they are appointed to judge the fitness of the candidates by giving them a simple but intelligent test and not to display their peculiar tastes and idiosyncracies. I doubt if such a system would be tolerated even for a day in British Universities. The setters taking liberties with the syllabus and allowing their tastes to predominate in a paper will be held answerable for their action. The thing must be taken with the seriousness it deserves. The Headmasters' Associations and the Secondary Teachers' Union will certainly justify themselves if they agitate and organise till they make the repetition of such a thing impossible.

Let me enter into the details of the paper in support of my comments on the stiffness of the questions and the sudden change of style adopted by the setters. The question on appreciation usually consists of two parts, the first part containing two or three intelligent questions on a seen passage and the second, an equal number of questions on an unseen one. This year, they have changed the order and increased the number of the passages from two to three—two unseens and one seen. The number of questions on the passages set is bewildering to a degree. As many questions, so many marks, is the new fashion set. One side of the paper is occupied with the text of the three passages and the candidates must have been out of breath by the time they came to the last line on the page. Regarding the nature of the two unseens, the less said about it the better. I would like the setters to ask themselves wheher they really consider them fit for the Matriculation candidates. How many of the examiners would be able to appreciate the passages as they ought to be? Was the choice an outcome of a battle of wits? In the second question of the first section they ask the candidates to assign certain quotations to their authors and to explain their italicised parts. It looks like a novel experiment in the question-setting business. You can expect candidates to remember the subject and the title of a song but not the names of the authors when they have to study a number of selections. If a candidate's memory fails he is bound to lose some marks inspite of his intelligent understanding of the song itself. Such a question would be appropriate to the English paper set for the Intermediate examination. The second section of the paper outdoes the first in its vagaries. It consists of two questions. In one, they ask the candidates to write a composition of five paragraphs and in the other, to amend the form and the English of a badly worded application. To the former they assign thirty-five marks and to the latter fifteen marks—an unusual thing in its way that cannot be defended on any grounds. Usually they assign not more than twenty-five marks to an essay and it is very difficult to understand their real purpose in giving such a big value to this question which is considered to be the stiffest of all the questions set in the two papers taken together. The same criticism applies with great force to the question containing the wrongly worded application. The two questions are likely to grind between them a large number of candidates. It would be nothing short of the miraculous if the results come some where in the neighbourhood of thirty-five per cent. To compensate the candidates for the loss of marks caused by the vagaries of the questions, the examiners will have to assess the answers very liberally. There is no other way out of the tangle.

I hope the people interested in this question would keep up the agitation in the press till the authorities concerned are set furiously thinking about it.—Yours, etc.

K.

Girgaum, Bombay.
April 15th.

Co-Education

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few years ago in Bombay, boys and girls were educated in common municipal schools (primary). Unfortunately this system was given up in favour of separate school system. By so doing the Schools Committee, has really harmed the interest of the school-going girls.

It is needless to say that the physical education of the girls is totally neglected in municipal schools and whatever little physical training they got in common schools, they have been deprived of; for there is no trained staff as in the case of boys' schools to give physical training to the girls. Why this partiality? Will the Secretary, Schools Committee, explain? If the boys' and girls' schools are amalgamated, the girls stand to gain this most important advantage.

One is also at a loss to understand as to why the authorities should hesitate to introduce the common school system, when it is bound to effect a huge saving and besides in these days when women are vying with men in every walk of life and when higher education is imparted to boys and girls in common schools and colleges, I wonder what objection there is to allow boys and girls to study together in common vernacular schools.

It is, therefore, highly desirable in the interest of the girls, that the present system be abolished in favour of co-education whereby closer association of boys and girls would be effected and there can be no better time and place to infuse in the minds of younger generation, the spirit of equality and co-operation.—Yours, etc.,

'GUARDIAN.'

Bombay.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Abyssinia: League's Ignoble Failure

LIBERAL PAPER'S SCATHING COMMENTS

TURKEY AND THE DARDANELLES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, April 18.
(By Air Mail).

The chief events last week in the situation brought about by Germany's action in the Rhineland were the publication, as a reply to Hitler of the French "counter-plan" for peace in Europe and the agreement on future policy reached by the non-German Locarno Powers. The French scheme followed the lines that were expected. It suggests regional pacts of mutual assistance organised under a European Commission, a League "police" force, disarmament measures to "follow the achievement of security"—a new edition, in other words, of that French thesis which has been unaltered in essential for years.

It will be remembered that the agreement between Britain, France, Belgium and Italy reached at Geneva on April 10 represented a compromise between the views of France and Britain. Britain is, therefore, to get into touch" with the German Government to "elucidate" points in the German plan, to ask questions especially on the significance to be attached to the bilateral treaties Germany proposes. If there are "material changes" in the future Rhineland situation the Locarno Powers promise to meet at once. The French plan and (if Germany approves) the German plan are to be examined by the League. Meanwhile, this week, the Staff "conversations" between Britain, France and Belgium have begun in London.

GENEVA AND ABYSSINIA.

The farce, and we may as well note it as a tragic farce, which is being enacted in Geneva by the Big Powers over the Italo-Abyssinian war will be remembered for a long time. Last night the League Committee of Thirteen admitted that attempts at conciliation in the war have failed. Following this admission a full Council of the League of Nations has been summoned to meet in special session at Geneva on Monday. The decision was contrary to prophesies in Geneva earlier in the day. Then it had been supposed that if the Committee of Thirteen was compelled to register a breakdown of its efforts at conciliation, the next step would be the calling of the Committee of Eighteen, which is the Committee on Sanctions. The decision to call the full League Council instead is a result and a recognition of the fact that the whole war situation is now dominated by the threat to Europe from the Nazi Government in Berlin. The Sanctions Committee is expected to be called immediately after the Council meeting. In the meantime, the Italians are making the most of their recent victories in Abyssinia. One column has reached Dessye, a hundred miles from Lake Ashangi and only 150 miles from Addis Ababa in a straight line; another has planted the Italian flag on the shore of Lake Tana; yet another has reached Gallabat on the Sudan frontier; and a fourth is nearing Magdala. These have met with little or no resistance from the Abyssinians, and it is not known where the Emperor's army now is. Rome is narurally jubilant and believes that the war is over and Abyssinia in the grasp of the Italians. It is very difficult to say what has really happened.

BITAIN'S BREACH OF PLEDGE.

However, the recent victories of the Italians have offered a timely opportunity the supporters of Mussolini in this country to draw the attention of the British public to the Hoare-Laval "peace" proposals. Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook have made it their business to repeat practically every day through their chain of newspapers that the Abyssinians now stand to lose much compared with the Hoare-Laval "Peace" proposals. "They have succeeded in converting many people to this view, for, those who formerly were most vocal in denouncing these proposals now appear to be regretting their action. These (most of whom belong to the Conservative stock) politicians have now come to believe that the British Cabinet did not carry out the pledge that it gave on that occasion. In their opinion the talk of collective security was a mere blind on the part of the British leaders at Geneva to misguide their own folks at home, who have pinned their faith to the League machinery. Naturally, Mr. Anthony Eden finds himself in a ridiculous position at Geneva. As the "Manchester Guardian," in a leading article pointed out after the Italian entry into Dessye," so far as the League is concerned, it cannot be responsible for, or approve, terms that sacrifice Abyssinia such as were embodied in the Hoare-Laval proposals. Even when the last word about "realism" has been said to us, a League of that sort is not the League that we thought to exist. It is not for us, "the League." It would not, therefore, interest the people of this country; why should it, if its function is only to parcel up neatly some of the stolen goods and usher the burglar off the premises, leaving the door open so that he may return at leisure to carry off the rest?"

As the result of the recent developments it is now felt that it was not necessary for the League last autumn to adopt sanctions. The consensus of opinion now is that the League might have done as it did in the case of Japan—pass resolutions. Again to quote the Liberal newspaper: "There were some in this country who thought that this is what it should have done; some because they shared the French view that Italy, when hot housebreaking, should act against Germany as a (part-time) constable, others because they feared that the League was not strong enough to restrain a Great Power, lacking as it did the presence of three Great Powers itself. But the League adopted economic and financial sanctions, and although, largely owing to the effect of Mussolini's threats to France, it failed to take the measures which might have been quickly effectual, the sanctions have not been without result. The least that it can now do, if it cannot secure the unity that is needed is to increase them, is steadily to maintain them. We are like the general who cannot see much of what is happening" "on the other side of the hill": but a good many generals have in the night abandoned positions which they would have held if they had known what was going on in the mind of the enemy."

TURKEY AND DARDANELLES.

However, another bombshell fell over Europe last night. Every Chancellery was buzzing with the question: Has Turkey, following Hitler's lead in the Rhineland, sent troops into the demilitarised zone of the Dardanelles? Conflicting reports from Ankara were responsible for this situation. Several messages declared that the reoccupation was complete. By an order issued after an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet, all strategic points on the Gallipoli peninsula had been, it was stated, occupied by strong contingents of troops. Then came the denial from a Turkish semi-official news agency. It stated that all reports of reoccupation are incorrect. Nevertheless, the earlier reports created a painful impression in Geneva as well as in Great Britain. If Turkey, a member of the Council which in London less than a month ago condemned Germany's unilateral action in the Rhineland, should herself violate an international obligation it would be regarded as another blow at the sanctity of treaties. The report was the more surprising in view of the sympathetic reception that was given to her Note to the Lausanne Powers on this very subject. There was, however, no doubt that Turkey's attitude, in this question has been greatly influenced by her fear of Italian aggression. This danger has obsessed Turkish politics for some time past. But no matter what the motives, the present moment would be singularly unfortunate for precipitate action. It will be remembered that Britain has commended the Turkish Government for raising the question in an orthodox and legal manner and has agreed that the discussions asked for by Turkey recently should be opened without delay. Incidentally we have just heard that in a Note handed to the Turkish Ambassador in Moscow, the Soviet Government has expressed readiness to partipate in negotiations bringing the status of the Straits into conformity with the interests and security of Turkey, "which guarantees peace and tranquility in this zone."

SCIENCE OF STATISTICS AND ITS APPLICATION TO INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 3.)

The farmer cannot answer the second question without the help of a statistician but he will almost certainly decide to use in future manure D in preference to others.

FISHER'S CONTRIBUTION.

The experiment and its conclusions will in all probability be found to disappoint the farmer on further trials; because the design and the interpretation of the experimental results are scientifically faulty. There is plenty of evidence to show that fertility gradient changes with amazing rapidity even on a small piece of land. If this is the case, the apparent gain in yield on plot no. 4 cannot all be ascribed to the efficiency of manure D. It is probable that plot No. 4 was far more fertile than others and that, in fact, had the manure A been applied on that strip of land, the yield would probably have been twice 156 or 312. Unless and until a technique is devised which makes allowance for the effect on the yield of the fertility gradient in the land, no valid and successful results are ever likely to be achieved. Owing to its importance, the problem and its difficulties were perceived centuries ago by scientists of the past but it is remarkable that the complete solution of the problem was only given during the last decade by the most distinguished of the present statisticians, Professor R. A. Fisher. To him are due the modern methods of statistics and experimentation—methods which have brought about revolutionary changes all over the world.

REGRESSION.

There are a variety of other important applications of statistical methods. The methods included under the heading of regression, for example, are immensely used in forecasting yields of agricultural products such as jute, cotton, wheat, and others, in forecasting weather, in forecasting variables in economic phenomena and so on. The methods falling under the heading of sampling and estimation, are, again extremely essential for the success of all enquiries, social or economic. Large amount of time and money may be saved by their application.

In conclusion Dr. Sukhatme expressed his sincere hope that Science of Statictics, which had such a vast range of important applications in practical problems and which was likely to be of immense utility to Indian Industry and Agriculture, be given its place in University education, on lines similar to those in English Universities.

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Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

Inoculating Sugar Cane to Make It Immune to Disease

How a Great Industry Is Now Protected from Maladies and Destructive Insects by Hypodermic Injections of Germ Cultures.

WHEN it comes to fighting disease medical science places human beings and plants on somewhat the same level in adopting preventive measures. Today efforts are concentrated on the prevention of maladies that assail all living creatures in both the animal and the plant world. Serums have been developed and used with the greatest success in banishing such diseases as small-pox, diphtheria and typhoid fever, that once scourged humanity. Now the same methods are being used in warding off the dangers of diseases that destroy plants.

An outstanding example of the preventive measures used in the plant world is found in sugar cane which is now treated with hypodermic injections of germ cultures as a solution of the two major problems of the sugar industry, diseases and insects.

"The sugar cane plant, like other economic agricultural plants, is frequently affected by diseases which cause large financial losses to the grower," says J. P. Martin, a plant pathologist, in the Scientific American. "The duty of the phytopathologist, or 'cane doctor,' is to determine ways and means for controlling these diseases."

In general, diseases affecting the sugar cane plant may be classified into three groups, as follows:

(1). Non-parasitic diseases wherein the depressed growth of the plant is directly associated with poor chemical or physical soil conditions or adverse climatic conditions.

(2). Parasitic diseases wherein the subnormal growth of the plant is caused by specific organisms known as fungi or bacteria which live at the expense of the cane plant once they have become established within the plant.

(3). Virus diseases—wherein the failure of normal plant growth is caused by ultra-microscopic entities or bodies of an unknown nature found within the plant that are capable of producing disease.

Insects play an important rôle in this group since they act as carriers of the virus and incidentally inoculate healthy plants during their search for food.

"It is not always a simple matter to bring about a satisfactory control of a disease," Mr. Martin continues, "once it has become established in a cane field. The outstanding control of any sugar cane disease has been accomplished by the use of resistant varieties. A variety may be highly resistant to a specific disease but be of little commercial value because of its poor sugar-producing qualities. The ideal variety, namely, the one possessing both disease-resistance and high sucrose qualities, is obtained only after many trials which must extend over several crop periods, each crop period being approximately 18 months in length.

"The degree of resistance or susceptibility of a variety to certain diseases may be determined by inoculating the plant with a pure culture of the causal organism of that particular disease. It is often possible to isolate from diseased cane tissues the fungus or bacterium which is responsible for causing the disease. It is also possible to grow the organism on an artificial medium and maintain it in a pure culture without the aid of the cane plant.

"When cane plants are to be tested against a disease, the organism is then taken from a pure culture and injected into the cane plant, frequently by the hypodermic needle method or, as in the case of eye spot disease, by spraying spores of the eye spot fungus on the leaves of the plants to be tested.

"The inoculation tests are conducted under field conditions most suitable for the development of the disease and, after a stated interval, the degree of resistance of each variety is determined. In such a test, anywhere from 100 to 200 of the more promising agricultural varieties are included."

The Plant Pathologist Treating Sugar Cane With Hypodermic Injections of Disease Organisms to Prevent the Plant from Becoming Affected.

A Rooster That Can Sing

"Chatterbox Pete," a White Leghorn Rooster Singing in a Duet Broadcast by Radio. This Chanting, Chattering Chanticleer Also Holds the World's Record for Crowing.

SINGING was never supposed to be an accomplishment of a rooster, but that was before the advent of "Chatterbox Pete," a white leghorn fowl owned by William Plitt, of Nuett, N. Y.

Pete's fame as a singer is no longer confined to his locality, for he is now a radio performer, adding to his fame as a chanting and chattering chanticleer. In addition to performing solo Pete also raises his voice in accompaniment with other singers. He also holds the world's crowing championship.

Pyorrhea-God of the Mayas

WHEN an ancient Maya Indian found himself a victim of pyorrhea he hastened before the image of the god he believed had control of that disease to implore that he be cured. Then the victim of pyorrhea fasted in seclusion for 24 hours, while the priests of the temple prayed.

The power of the god of pyorrhea to cure the malady may be questioned, for, as the accompanying illustration of this idol shows, several of his own teeth are missing.

The Pyorrhea God of the Maya Indians of Mexico. Priests Prayed Before This Idol While a Patient Fasted 24 Hours to Effect a Cure.

Photo Courtesy Dr. H. G. Whittlesey and Journal of the American Dental Association.

How Stars Go Into Eclipses

ECLIPSES are not confined to the sun and the moon, according to Doctor Clyde Fisher, Curator of the Hayden Planetarium in New York City. There are two classes of astronomical bodies that are affected by eclipses. The first class are the luminous bodies such as the sun and the stars. The second class are those that shine by reflected light, such as the planets, the moon and the satellites. In the former case, the luminous bodies may be eclipsed in only one manner and that is by some intervening astronomical body cutting off the light. In the second instance, the nonluminous bodies may be eclipsed in two ways, either by a body intervening and blotting it from view or by some body coming between it and the source of its normal illumination.

As the moon progresses its own diameter in an hour, its advancing edge snaps out the light of the star that it is eclipsing as abruptly as though a switch had been turned. Equally suddenly, and within the same period of time, the star appears on the opposite side of the moon's disk.

The famous astronomer, Galileo, found that one of the first objects he saw through his new telescope was the planet Jupiter, and beheld for the first time the four larger satellites or moons of this planet which were later named after him and are known as the Galilean satellites. He also noticed that the satellites sometimes disappeared from view. The planets and all of its moons shine by the sun's light. Sometimes the planet cuts off this light from one of the moons and it therefore, sometimes, disappears from view. Again, the satellite may, in moving around its orbit, disappear behind the planet itself. The former is termed an eclipse, the later an occultation.

The amateur astronomer may, with a small telescope, witness this phenomenon with the moons of Jupiter. Should there be Jupiterites living along the path of its shadow, they would see an eclipse of the sun, much as it is seen on earth when the moon crosses the face of the sun.

Eclipses among variable stars come about when two stars revolve around the other. When one moves across the other, the light of both is dimmed. Algol in the constellation of Perseus is perhaps the best-known of the variable stars. Although ordinarily bright, in periods of two days and 21 hours its brightness fades and slowly builds up again.

How the Bible Shows That the Hebrews Dreaded the Sea

MANY passages from the Bible can be quoted to indicate that the Hebrews of scriptural history not only had very little connection with the ocean, but even disliked or dreaded it. The Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea, for example, nearly obscure all reference to the Mediterranean until the age of the Apostles was reached.

In describing the stages of maritime progress Doctor J. Holland Rose in "Man and the Sea," cites numerous instances of the indifference of the ancient Hebrews to the oceans.

"There are few, if any, passages in the Bible which dwell on the beauty of the sea," says Doctor Rose. "From Genesis to Revelation the waste of waters seems to suggest thoughts of fear; and St. John, writing in the Isle of Patmos, has a final vision of a new heaven and a new earth; 'and there was no more sea' (Rev. xxi, 1). To him, even in the perfected world of the future the sea has no place.

"Although nearly one-third of the Hebrew race lived on the wide western slopes of that mountainous land, and saw the evening sun suffuse the Mediterranean with a flame-crimson glory, yet there is no reference in the Psalms to that daily feast of color, unless perhaps in the verse: 'Thou makest the outgoings of the morning and of the evening to rejoice.' On the contrary, the feelings which the sight of that great expanse of waters awakened in the Hebrews were mainly those of dread. Perhaps this is but natural in a simple pastoral folk concerned with raising corn and feeding their flocks and herds.

"That inspired shepherd, David, very rarely refers to the sea. The sun, moon and stars moved him to adoration of God. But the sea was merely a distant wonder and terror, a sign of the power of Jehovah on His awesome side, as manifested in time of calamity. 'Thy waves and thy billows are gone over me,' is his cry of despair. and when God rescues His people it is, as it were, from the depths of the sea. Another psalmist (Ps. xciii.) rejoices that the Lord is mightier even 'than the mighty waves of the sea.'

"In all probability the Hebrews occupied the sea coast only in periods when they were powerful and their enemies weak; for there are few references to the tribes on or near the sea having ships of their own. The clearest reference is in the *'Song of Deborah.'*

"In that paean of triumph over the host of Sisera, Deborah sings of the valor of the men of Zebulon and Naphtali, and upbraids the tribes of Dan and Asher with cowardice. 'Dan, why did he remain in ships? Asher sat still at the haven of the sea.' (Judges v. 17). The warlike prophetess scorned the men of Dan and Asher for going on with shipping or fishing at that time of supreme crisis on land. And is it not likely that the contempt of the Hebrews for the inaction of these two partly seafaring tribes, while their brethren inland were fighting for dear life, accounts for the aloofness of that people from the sea? They felt their real life to depend on 'the hills whence cometh my help.'"

Onions and Garlic as Medicine

THAT old health adage to the effect that "an apple a day keeps the doctor away," is now revised in view of the latest discoveries of medical science, the onion and garlic being substituted for the familiar fruit. "An onion a day keeps the doctor away," is the modern version of the old saying. Onions and garlic, most humble of garden vegetables, may prove to be powerful curatives for tuberculosis, and leprosy, according to Doctor C. C. Lindegren, of the department of bacteriology at the University of Southern California.

The same strange volatile properties that have made the eating of raw onions or garlic so taboo in polite society now may bring relief to millions of sufferers, experiments by Doctor Lindegren are showing. Virile bacilli that can be killed only after three hours of boiling die after only an hour of exposure to garlic fumes, the bacteriologist has found.

Nearly 600 tests have been made by Doctor Lindegren, and the results always are the same. Fatty germs such as those causing tuberculosis and leprosy are most easily affected because the onion odor permeates the fat, just as it will ruin butter placed near it.

Cultures of the germs of tuberculosis and leprosy have been started in petri dishes and exposed for limited time periods to the vapors of one gram of ground garlic. On plates treated a few minutes the growth of the bacteria definitely is limited, and on those treated an hour they are killed. The very fatty characteristic of tuberculosis and leprosy germs that in the past has made them so difficult to control makes them particularly susceptible to the onion odor.

No group of physicians, however, has yet supported onions or garlic as a cure. Doctor Lindegren points out that conditions within the human body might be different from what they are in the test tube.

Egyptian pharaohs commanded their subjects to eat garlic as a plague preventive. It also was used as a curative by the ancient Chinese and by medieval physicians.

At the Left Are Shown Two Bacilli Cultures Which Are Plainly Visible Before Being Treated with the Odor of Onions and Garlic. At the Right the Cultures, as Shown After Treatment, Cannot Be Seen.

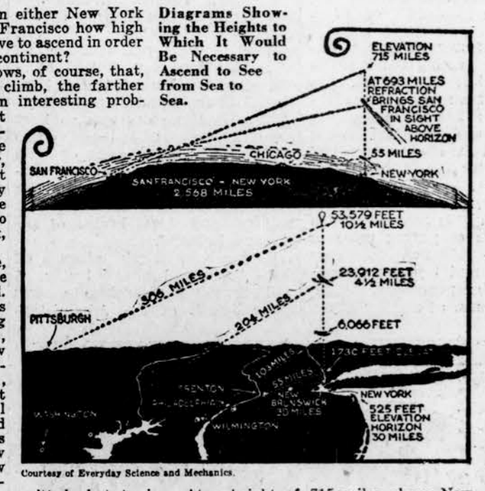
Seeing from Ocean to Ocean

IF you were in either New York City or San Francisco how high would you have to ascend in order to see across the continent?

Everybody knows, of course, that, the higher you climb, the farther you can see. An interesting problem, now that stratosphere flying is to be the order of the day, is—how far it will be necessary to ascend to see San Francisco from New York, or vice versa?

At short range, such problems are easily computed. For instance, as the accompanying drawing shows, from one of New York City's office buildings, about 500 feet above sea level the horizon would be nearly 30 miles away, near New Brunswick, New Jersey, if the intervening land permitted; but to increase this range to 55 miles (Trenton, New Jersey) it would be necessary to go not twice, but four times as high. The visible area is in proportion to the height; but the range increases more slowly. To see Washington may be possible from an airplane; to see Pittsburgh, even without the Alleghany Mountains in the way, a stratosphere balloon would be needed. It is true that a photograph has been made from an airplane at over 3 miles; but this was of the Andes Mountains.

To see across the United States, in its full breadth one must go out of the atmosphere, above the region of meteors.



Diagrams Showing the Heights to Which It Would Be Necessary to Ascend to See from Sea to Sea.

Courtesy of Everyday Science and Mechanics.

At a height of 715 miles above New York—to be reached only by a rocket, or some other space-flyer, San Francisco is on the actual horizon, according to Everyday Science and Mechanics, but the refraction of the air would bend the ray down 20 miles. In the same manner, when the sun is seen apparently touching the horizon, it is really completely below the straight line of vision. To see Chicago, from New York, it would be necessary to rise 55 miles, less a mile or so. One would still be in the atmosphere, but it is not dense enough to support flight, though capable of resisting meteors and bending radio waves.

The Food Value of the Banana

THE banana is probably one of the oldest of human foods. Its origin is in doubt. Some authorities say it is native to India and China; others that Columbus found it growing in America. As known today the banana is the result of centuries of cultivation.

Bananas were practically unknown in the United States until shortly before the Civil War. Prior to that those reaching American shores were regarded as curiosities. In 1934 some 43,096,000 bunches came into the United States.

Although there are hundreds of varieties of bananas now on the markets, the principal commercial one is the familiar yellow-skinned fruit which comes chiefly from Honduras. Red bananas do not find favor because of their strong flavor. However, they are excellent when cooked. The plaintain is the cooking banana, and is not eaten raw. In South America and the West Indies bananas are used as a substitute for bread.

Few foods can compare with the banana from the standpoint of economy; their average price throughout the past year being but five cents per pound. For this small outlay the purchaser gets a good amount of Vitamins A, B, C, D, and G; an alkaline forming food; those minerals that are necessary to health, and wrapped in a naturally sanitary package.

Bananas, to be at their best should be completely ripe. Any mistaken impression that they are indigestible, or difficult to digest, is due to eating them before they are ripe.

When buying bananas, it should be kept in mind that the fruit with small brown dots covering the greater portion of its surface is riper than the clear yellow banana. They should never be kept in an ice-box, as this ruins the flavor and prevents maturing. One of the best methods is to place them in a paper bag with a string tied tightly about the opening, and hang them in a moderately cool room.

National Prosperity Through Self-Contained Villages

Jamshed Mehta's Helpful Suggestions In Punjab L-S-G. Conference Presidential Address

Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta delivering his presidential address at the second Punjab Local Self-Government Conference at the Maynard Hall, Law College, Lahore, on Saturday said:—

The very essence of Local Self-Government is the opportunity to serve and come in touch with life in many forms and phases and therefore it is that I value greatly the honour done to me today in electing me as the President of the Punjab Local Self-Government Conference.

This is your second Conference. Your first Conference was presided over by a well-known gentleman, who also belongs to our Sind Province, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.

Let me assure you from the very beginning that my views are not inborn of disappointment or disheartenment. I am laying my thoughts before you to-day with a keen desire to touch at the very root and foundation of our system and then try to build it upwards.

FOUR LINKS

The Administration of a Local Self-Governing Body has generally four links:—

(1) The Government of the Country.
(2) The Government of the Province.
(3) Its own Administrative Machinery.
(4) The people and all living beings of the area it serves.

The help, guidance and supervision of the first two, the smooth running of the third and the response, co-operation and welfare of the fourth can make a beautiful chain of these links, which is the true, vital and final aim of corporate life.

ITS FUNCTIONS

A Local Self-Governing Body is generally invested with functions of health, good housing, education, healthy birth and relief from various kinds of ills and distresses. It is created by Government machinery, through Acts and rules, to enable it to make the area within the limit of its administration, healthy, beautiful and useful. Thus it will be seen that whatever be other important matters of life, as to Local Self-Government, its success, its healthy and rapid growth, form the vital bases of existence of any stable and wise Government, be it of a province or of a country.

Local Self-Government, therefore, in my humble opinion is of the greatest importance. So far, it has been given comparatively little attention, scope or opportunity, and therefore it is that we find the chain very much weaker, and the links disconnected and loose.

The country-wide misery, which we see to-day, is because of this vital mistake of paying more or almost entire attention to only the highest and topmost, forgetting that the prosperity, happiness and success of smaller areas, and of the people within the limits of such areas served by Local Self-Governing Bodies, can only be the true foundation of a healthy and prosperous Government of any country.

GOVT'S. RESPONSIBILITY

The Government of India keep clear of any responsibility for Local Self-Governing Bodies. The Governments of the Provinces pass the responsibility off to the next link, the poor Local Self-Governing Body, which is left to struggle with the people of the area. Thus the separation of each link, in the garb of giving more powers, has become wider and wider and the people of the country are in a condition of misery which is painful to describe.

No country can thrive where people are taxed by three different Administrative Bodies, each existing separately, having its distinct responsibilities, income and expenditure. It is only when efforts are made for graded and united responsibilities, each helping the other, recovering taxes and spending for common existence, with a view to help the last link, viz., the people of the country, that a country can become truly happy and prosperous.

SELF-CONTAINED VILLAGES

So long the Government of India remains satisfied with the duties of defending the country, so long the Governments of the Provinces have only to look after law and good order, and so long the big cities continue to rob poor villages of what is really due to them, the whole system of Local Self-Government will remain vicious and continue to create more misery. This is the one reason why our villages are depleted of all attraction and younger generations are attracted to cities which act like magnets. The only way is for the Imperial Government, the Provincial Governments and the large City Municipalities to join hands and make common efforts to establish once again as of old, modern villages, self-contained, to give full encouragement to village hand-industries, which in return will give a great aid and impetus to the agriculture of the country. This will bring in its own fruits of prosperity and happiness.

The late Dr. Annie Besant was one of the foremost leaders who saw through this tragedy of our country and to remedy this, she evolved a very practical method of linking together Village Panchayats, City Municipalities, Provincial Councis and Imperial Legislative Bodies. She was so keen about it that she made this scheme an integral part of the Bill for Self-Government in India, which was drafted in the year 1921 by some of the best political and legal brains of India and England.

Having placed my views on these basic and vital truths, I will turn my attention to some other details of the Administration of the Local Self-Governing Bodies.

The other day, at the all-India Local Self-Government Conference at Delhi, it was suggested that the time had come when Local Self-Governing Bodies ought to take up larger responsibilities, to earn more income out of industries such as Electric Lighting, Tramways and Busses, and such other public utilities. I am afraid the time has not come but has already passed. The vested interests of capitalists, both Indian and non-Indian in our country have gone too far ahead and are already too deep.

SOURCES OF INCOME

The most important problem that the Local Bodies have generally to face is how to increase their income and from what sources. Taxatons both direct and indirect are the media of income and every effort is being made to induce the Local Bodies to resort to such methods.

ADULT FRANCHISE

I know what fright it often creates in various circles when we talk of adult franchise. This is one way by which election corruptions can be avoided. And it will hearten many able and efficient workers to come out as candidates to be represented on the Boards. At present, unfortunately a few rich people who can spend money on elections and those who can exercise influence on the strength of their rich relations and friends, who can pose and bluff, get most of the seats. Truly devoted and willing persons are given no opportunities. Adult Franchise is the only way to give them scope.

The five-year-old son of Sub Inspector Yahiya of Patna who was missing for sometime but traced later and rescued, expired in the hospital immediately after admission last night.

It has been said that beauty is not a luxury but a Social necessity.... A flawless skin is one of the foundations of beauty.... Mysore Sandal Soap is matchless for the complexion.

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CAST OFF COMMUNAL MENTALITY

Dr. Khan Saheb's Appeal At Sonepet Meeting

ROHTAK, April 23.

Pant Govind Vallabh Pant and Dr. Khan Sahib, addressed a large public meeting at Sonepet, in district Rohtak, last night. This was the eleventh and the last meeting organised by the District Congress Committee to hear the Congress members of the Assembly.

Dr. Khan Sahib stressed the need of communal unity and appealed to the Hindus and the Mussalmans to cast off communal mentality and to strive for the liberation of their motherland.

Pundit Govind Ballabh Pant said that sacrifice and discipline were needed most in the struggle for the liberation of the country, in which he urged the audience to fulfil their part.—United Press.

ASHUTOSH MUSEUM OF INDIAN ART

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)

The University of Calcutta, it is understood, has approved a scheme for housing the Ashutosh Museum of Indian Arts in the Western section of the Senate House. The total cost for the purpose sanctioned by the University is Rs. 18,000 including Rs. 3,000 to be spent for making the necessary repairs to and alterations in the Western wing of the Senate House for converting it into museum gallery.

PERIODICAL EXHIBITION

It is pointed out that as the Museum is likely to take some time to develop and as it is thought that representative collection of all the phases of the Indian art cannot be secured all at once periodical exhibitions of loan collections of originals and reproductions of the different aspects of the Indian Art and some special phases of the Asiatic Art should be made a feature during the first few years.—A.P.

PUNJAB CONGRESSMEN CONFER

LAHORE, April 25.

It is understood that some prominent Congressmen at a meeting recently, discussed the Punjab Political situation, when, it is believed, there was free exchange of views and the leaders discussed the plan of action for the next elections. It is learnt that the leaders have decided to start the election campaign at an early date for canvassing votes for Congress candidates who would include Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims.

An official statement to this effect is expected to be published shortly.—United Press.

FINANCE MEMBER VISITS SCHOOL

Impressed By Training Given To Students

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, the Revenue and Finance Member of the Government of Bombay, paid an informal visit to the Maharashtra High School on Wednesday evening. The school was en fete and the Hon'ble Member on his arrival was received by Principal N. M. Kale and other members of the Board of Management. There was a special gathering of all the donors, sympathisers and friends of the school.

Khan Bahadur Cooper inspected the Guard of Honour of the Scouts. He then walked round the different classes, showed keen interest in the work of the school and was impressed by the physical drill. He evinced very keen interest in the work of the students, who mostly belonged to the backward and intermediate classes and appreciated the kind of education given to them.

Mr. N. M. Kale, Principal, in welcoming the Hon'ble Member said that the school was started in 1926 to spread education among the children of factory workers and other backward classes. He pointed out that more than two-thirds of the boys in the locality would have remained without any kind of English Education, had there not been the Maharashtra High School.

Khan Bahadur Cooper in reply observed that he was sincerely thankful to Principal Kale for giving him an opportunity to get firsthand information about the institution. He said "I am very pleased to note that the ideal of the School is to inculcate dignity of work and to impress that the students should be never ashamed of the work which is in store for them in future. The boys are receiving here a mental and intellectual bias which will help them in future to make their work more dignified, however humble it may be.

Mr. R. M. D. Chamarbaugwala, a Member of the Board of the School, gave a tea-party and the function terminated.

TWO CITY FATHERS UNSEATED

Sequel To Lahore Civic Election Petition

LAHORE, April 25.

Two sitting Hindu members of the Lahore Municipality have been unseated by an order of the Minister for local Self-Government, accepting the findings of the Court which heard the election petitions against Lala Beliram Kapur and Lala Krishnalal Malhotra.

The Minister for Local Self-Government further directed that these members should be disqualified for election as members or a Municipal Committee for a period of three years.

Lala Beliram has been further directed to pay half of the cost to the voters who filed the petition and Lala Krishnalal has been ordered to pay Rs. 265.

The election petition against another Municipal Councillor is still pending.—United Press.

PATNA VILLAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE

Bihar Minister's Appeal For Relief

PATNA, (By Mail).

The Hon'ble Mr. S. A. Aziz, Minister of Education, Bihar, has issued the following statement describing the distress and desolation caused by the recent fire in village Katesar, Patna District, and appealing for the relief of the sufferers:—

"I visited Katesar on the 19th April. It is a big village consisting of about 300 houses. About 200 houses have been completely destroyed. About 50 houses have been badly damaged and the rest on the fringe of two sides of the village have escaped. Some of the destroyed houses were substantial and must have involved their owners in great loss. Burnt, broken and blackened walls of the houses standing naked tell the tragic tale and excite human pathos. Most of the houses have been burnt with everything in them. Very few articles from some houses could be rescued before they were enveloped in fire. The helpless residents fled for their life into the neighbouring fields and in agony gazed at the raging fire till it subsided when there was no house to burn from one end of the village to another.

"The District Board is helping some villagers with some building materials and is getting the lanes, which are filled with broken tiles and rubbish, cleared. It is estimated that unless at least rupees 10 to 15 thousand is found for the relief of the ruined people of Katesar the village cannot be reconstructed, though the district authorities are doing their best to give the immediate relief required. This amount of money, which cannot be said to be large, will, it is hoped, be forthcoming to help such needy persons with loans as can afford to repay and to others with gifts of charity."

ARREST OF SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Vigorous Police Vigilance Commences In Europe

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PRAGUE, April 15.

Police vigilance on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, it would seem, was closely intensified sometime well in advance of his arrest in Bombay. This involved sharp watch and also restrictions on his movements. At Badgastein in Austria where Mr. Bose was spending his last days in Europe undergoing a treatment prior to his departure to India, according to a statement by Mr. Bose, the Austrian police "at the request of the British authorities" kept a close watch on him, also making often "inquiries" as to his movements. At Villach Station in Austria where he had to change the train, according to Mr. Bose, police were following him. When the steamer "Conte Verde" by which he was travelling to Bombay reached Port Said, police officers came on board, and says Mr. Bose: "They seized my passport and set a police guard to watch me. He mounted guard on me as long as the boat remained at Port Said. Only when the boat was about to sail did he withdraw from my presence. The passport was then left with the Purser of the boat". He was thus kept virtually a prisoner and deprived of all chance of landing though there was an arrangement by which passengers if they wanted could get off at Port Said, visit Cairo, and motor to Suez to catch the boat again there.

BAI KABIBAI KALLIANJI LADHA CHARITY TRUST, BOMBAY.

(Alias HIRAVAHU HANSRAJ MORARJI CHARITY TRUST)

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDING 29TH FEBRUARY, 1936.

EXPENDITURE	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	INCOME	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Property Charges:—			By Rent from Properties	69,217- 7- 0	
Municipal & Land Taxes	9,931-10-1		By Rent from Ghatkopar Sanatorium	1,097- 0- 0	
Fire Insurance	1,161- 6-0		By Rent from Muttra Dharmashala	84- 0- 0	
Repairs to Building and other Charges	92,059-14-7				70,398- 7- 0
LESS:— Depreciation Reserve 31,686-12-4 ADD Reserve provided this year 7,039-13-6	38,726-9-10		By Interest from Government Securities		16,492- 7- 5
	53,333- 4-9		By Dividend on Bombay Burmah Trading Co. Ltd. Shares		60- 0- 0
Estate Management Expenses (including Legal Charges)	7,025- 2-0	71,451- 6-10	By Income from School Department		19,273- 9- 0
To School Maintenance Charges:—			By Income Tax Refund		3,468- 8- 0
Salaries	30,863- 1-7		By Bank Interest		28- 1- 0
Sundry Charges	1,450- 6-5	32,313- 8- 0	By Excess of Expenditure over Income		26,931-12- 5
To Sheth Kalyanji Ladha Dispensary Maintenance Charges		3,872-12-4		Total	Rs. 1,36,652-12-10
To Seth Morarji Haridas Dispensary Maintenance Charges		3,084- 4- 9			
To Nasik Sadavrat Expenses		1,906-10- 6			
To Cutch Nalia Sadavrat Expenses		155- 1- 0			
To Nasik Dharmashala Expenses		284- 8- 6			
To Ghatkopar Sanatorium Expenses (including Repairs of Rs. 6-13-0)		517- 3- 0			
To Muttra Dharmashala Expenses		788- 7- 6			
To Office Establishment Charges		4,476- 0- 0			
To Sundry Office Expenses		1276- 2- 7			
To Loss on Sale of Burmah Trading Corporation Shares		6,389- 6- 0			
To Depreciation written off this year		3,097- 8- 4			
To Reserve Fund for Repairs @ 10 per cent of Gross Rent		7,039-13-6			
	Total Rs.	1,36,652-12-10			

Examined and found correct. (Sd.) K. S. AIYAR & CO.,
Bombay, 1st April, 1936. Registered Accountants, Auditors.

(Sd.) M. K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

(Sd.) CHUNILAL V. MEHTA
(Sd.) KRISHNALAL M. JHAVERI
(Sd.) K. M. MUNSHI
(Sd.) ISHWARDAS LAKHMIDAS
(Sd.) MULJI RANCHORDAS
(Sd.) NEMCHAND ABHECHAND
Trustees.

BAI KABIBAI KALLIANJI LADHA CHARITY TRUST, BOMBAY.

(Alias HIRAVAHU HANSRAJ MORARJI CHARITY TRUST)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 29TH FEBRUARY, 1936.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Trust Fund:—			Properties (as per books)		12,68,017-10- 6
As per last Balance Sheet	17,42,442- 0- 2		School Furniture, Library, Laboratory Equipment and other Dead Stock	35,725- 0- 3	
LESS Excess of Expenditure over Income during the year as per attached account	26,931-12- 5	17,15,510- 3- 9	LESS Depreciation this year	3,097- 8- 4	32,627- 7-11
Reserve Fund (for heavy repairs)			School Co-operative Stores (as per books)		12- 6- 1
As per last Balance Sheet	31,686-12- 4		Deposit with the Bombay Municipality		200- 0- 0
ADD Amount provided this year	7,039-13- 6		Sundry Advances		275- 0- 0
	38,726- 9-10		Investments:—		
LESS transfer as per Income and Expenditure Account	38,726- 9-10	.. .. ..	3-1/2 per cent Govt. Loan of the face value of Rs. 5,26,000	3,61,535-14- 5	
Liabilities:—			5 per cent 1940-43 Loan of the face value of Rs. 31,300	30,112- 8- 0	
For Repairs due to Raju Babaji	9,123- 1- 4		4 per cent 1960-70 Govt. Bonds of the face value of Rs. 25,000	27,656- 4- 0	
For Rent Deposits	4,746-12- 0		6 Shares of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	2,250- 0- 0	
For Sundries	365- 0- 6				4,21,554-10- 5
		14,234-13-10	Cash and other Balances:—		
	Total Rs.	17,29,745- 1- 7	With Imperial Bank of India in Current Account	6,039- 3- 4	
			With Imperial Bank of India in Savings Bank Account	381- 5- 0	
			Cash on hand	107- 6- 4	
			Cash with the Principal of the School	30- 0- 0	
					7,057-14- 8
				Total Rs.	17,29,745- 1- 7

We have audited the Balance Sheet of the Bai Kabibai Kalyanji Ladha Charity Trust, Bombay, as at 29th February, 1936, above set forth and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. The above Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Trust's affairs according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Trust.

(Sd.) K. S. AIYAR & CO.,
Bombay, 1st April, 1936. Registered Accountants, Auditors.

(Sd.) M. K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

(Sd.) CHUNILAL V. MEHTA
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(Sd.) K. M. MUNSHI
(Sd.) ISHWARDAS LAKHMIDAS
(Sd.) MULJI RANCHORDAS
(Sd.) NEMCHAND ABHECHAND
Trustees.

STADIUM AT BACK BAY

BOMBAY CLUB HOUSE SCHEME

(By J. C. M.).

The April issue of the "Indian Cricket," the official organ of the Cricket Club of India, Ltd., gives us only a bird's-eye-view of the Club House and the Stadium, but a full description of them, with a detailed sketch of the former, is available which throws an interesting light on the whole structure. The announcement that its foundation-stone will be laid by Lord Brabourne about the third week of next month, removes all doubt about its ever coming into existence. In fact, we are reliably informed that the Club authorities are anxious to complete the Stadium before the 1937 season comes on. It will be the finest stadium in the East.

DETAILS OF THE STADIUM.

According to the "Indian Cricket," "an area of 83,526 square yards has been allotted on the Back Bay Reclamation, with frontages on the Northside to a 100 ft. wide extension of Churchgate St. and on the South side to a new 80 ft. wide road.

The all-important playing pitch has been set at a North-South aspect and around the three sides—East, North and West—the stands are arranged. Designed to house the Bombay Cricket Association and the four principal Gymkhanas, the stand on the West of which simplicity is the key-note, will have an accommodation of 12,500 seats. The public stands on the East side will hold 20,000 spectators and special accommodation will be set apart for the student community.

TENNIS COURTS & SWIMMING POOL.

The North-boundary of the site abutting the extension of Churchgate St. is reserved for high class shops, some of which will be accommodated under the tiers of the public stand. The area to the South is reserved for the Club House, flanked by two small but imposing pavilions. These are intended for the Governor of Bombay and the President of the Club.

Immediately behind and to the east of the Governor's pavilion lie the Tennis Courts and the Club's Centre Court—likely to be the stage of future international matches. This is surrounded by stands that are estimated to hold about 3,500 people comfortably.

On the West side provision has been made for a swimming pool, conforming to Olympic regulations and four up-to-date squash racket courts complete the picture.

THE CLUB HOUSE.

The Club House merits a short discriptive note to itself. On the ground floor, the vestibule leads on to a palm court lounge, and spacious dance hall with a raised dais at the North-end to accommodate the orchestra. On one side of the central hall are the dining room, the players' dressing rooms (visiting and home teams), changing rooms, bars, kitchen and service, etc. On the other side are the lounge, writing room, card room, billiards room and cloak rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Retiring rooms and bedrooms on the upper floor, are intended for the use of visiting members, well-appointed and with luxurious baths attached to each. On each floor there is ample accommodation for members to view the games and it is estimated that over 1,000 members, including players, can utilise these seats."

Besides the above article there are many other interesting and instructive articles which make the Number as attractive as its fore-runners.

STANDARDISE JUTE GRADING

Association Secretary Stresses Growers' Needs

CALCUTTA, April 24.

Mr. Nirmal Chandra Ghosh, Honorary Secretary, Bengal Jute Growers' Association in the course of a statement to the "United Press" welcomed the proposal of the Government of India to constitute the Indian Central Jute Committee.

Mr. Ghosh was of opinion that the present scheme was a definite improvement on the one that was originally proposed by the Government both in respect of the composition of the Committee and its functions.

The present scheme also differed from the original proposal in so as the improvement of marketting was included in the scope of work of the Jute Committee.

But, while Mr. Ghosh welcomed this proposal he also stressed the necessity of a more explicit provision for the standardisation of the grading of jute abuses in respect of which called for immediate intervention of the part of the Government. In order that the Jute Committee might be enabled to render any practical help to the jute-growers it was absolutely necessary that the Committee should be empowered to take up the question of the standardisation of the different grades of the jute as soon as practicable.

Mr. Ghosh laid special emphasis on this point and hoped that the Government of India would make suitable amendments in their scheme.—United Press.

BHANGIS FIGHT FOR RIGHT TO LIVE

Labour Leaders Explain Tragic Case Of Broach Scavangers

Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Dinker Metha and Indulal Yajnik, Vice-President, Ahmedabad Bhangi-Kamdar Union, have issued the following appeal:

We deem it our duty to draw public attention to the critical condition of the Bhangis scanvengers—of Broach who have now been on a strike for about two weeks past.

The Bhangis' main demands are:

(1) An increase of Rs. 2 in the present salary of Rs. 10 for women and Rs. 11 for men workers.

(2) An early payment in advance of one month's salary to women when they are confined, without any reference to the number of days they have been at work during the previous months.

(3) All officers to be deprived of the power of imposing fines which should be levied in future after a full inquiry before an impartial board on which the Bhangis should be represented.

Just Demand

In asking for a miserable increment of Rs. 2 in their puny monthly salaries, the Bhangis truly demand a just wage for their work and a right to live like their fellow beings with honour and self-respect. Why should the biggest class of Municipal servants, chained to the most filthy and oppressive work by age-long religious and social custom, get a pie less than the patawalas' and other menial staffs employed by the Municipality. We believe that a proper salary scale should be fixed for all scavengers so as to enable them to secure like other clerks and officials double their present wages at the end of say 10 or 15 years. They should also be provided with pensions or provident fund on their retirement from service.

Even the less progressive Municipalities of Nadiad and Dohad have recently granted little increments to their scavengers without compelling them to go on a strike. Wouldn't the nationalist Municipality of Broach, serve the best interests of the town and the scavengers alike by granting them their just demand for a little better life and happiness?

Follow Navsari's Example

As regards women workers, the Broach Municipality is requested to do precisely what the Municipality of Navsari has been doing for some time past. If women are to be given leave with pay during the period of their confinement, it is commonsense that they should get the money at the moment of their greater need.

There is more in the demand regarding fines than appears at first sight. It is well-known that some Municipal officers regularly extort a lot of hush-money from the scavengers by terrorising them with the daily threat of fines. The chains of Bhangis' slavery will never be snapped till the officers high and low are divested of the power of imposing fines. By all means hold an open inquiry in all cases of scavengers' negligence before a special board which might be authorised to impose suitable penalties on all delinquents.

We deeply regret to note that the Broach Municipality, so far from adopting a conciliatory attitude on the subjects has sought to crush their resistance

Meanwhile we appeal to all true friends of the suppressed and depressed in their fight for freedom and the human right to live, to send through us their messages of sympathy and support to the Bhangis of Broach.

We would finally request the generous public to contribute their pies, annas and rupees to give a helping hand to the heroic strikers during the period of their historic struggle.

Our Karnatak Letter

WINDFALL FOR LIBRARY

Belgaum Citizen Donates Rs. 10,000 For Local Institution

(From Our Correspondent.

BELGAUM (By Mail.)

As the people of Belgaum are feeling scarcity of water during these two years it is reported that the Government and Municipal Officers are considering the water supply scheme.

In this connection it is to be recalled formerly there was a scheme to erect a damp on the Markandeya River and arsange for the supply of water to Belgaum. But that idea was given up. But now again the Officials are considering the old scheme.

It is reported that the District Magistrate of Belgaum, the Engineer, D.L.B., and the Government Assistant, Engineer and some members of the Municipality had been to the place where it was proposed to construct the Dam.

It is reported that the scheme if given effect to, would supply sufficient water for Belgaum.

WINDFALL FOR LIBRARY.

Mr. Bapu Sahib Jog well-known citizen of Belgaum has donated Rs. 10,000 to the Library Belgaum as donation. It is proposed to construct the first story of the Library building and name the Hall as 'Uma Shanker Hall' in memory of his Father-in-law. Bapusahib, it is reported, has also donated Rupees 6,000 for the Veda Pathashala, Belgaum.

Wangmaya Charcha Mandal has began Vasant Vyakhyana Mala. It was opened by Bhide Shastri who spoke on Navamatawada.

Karnataka is celebrating Basava Jayanti with all pomp from 17th to 24th. Prabhat Feries Bhajana Mandals and lectures on the life of Basaveshvara and his teachings are arranged in almost all important towns.

PROTEST AGAINST JAMKHANDI INCOME-TAX.

A resolution regarding the levy of Income-Tax in State was passed recently in Jamkhandi. Representative Assembly. Though the Raja Sahib of Jamkhandi has not yet given his assent to it, it is proposed to levy the Tax from April 1, 1936. It is to be recalled that while the Assembly was considering the Resolution some of the elected members strongly protested the resolution and as a protest walked out from the Hall. Now people in the State are holding public meetings and protesting against the proposed Tax. On the other hand Government officials it is reported are touring in the State to canvas public opinion for the tax. Contrary to the system in British India, the tax begins from Rs. 500 income and the rates of the tax are also very heavy.

A SUNDERBANS EXPERIMENT

Solving Problem Of Educated Unemployed

PATNA, April 23.

Mr. Y. A. Godbole, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa, has recently returned from Belapur and Sir Daniel Hamilton's Colony in the Sunderbans, where he had been on a visit to see how the problem of the Educated Unemployed has been tackled in those places.

It is understood that he will submit his report shortly to the Bihar and Orissa Unemployment Committee on the subject.—A.P.

Rangoon Ramkrishna Mission Hospital

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Ramkrishna Mission Sevashram (Charitable Hospital), Rangoon, has completed another year of useful and humanitarian activity. The year 1935 was one of all-round progress and witnessed remarkable changes and improvements.

In the history of the hospital, 1935 was a record year as regards the work done. During the year a number of major improvements was carried out, chief among them being the opening of the George V Silver Jubilee Ward by Sir Arthur Page, Chief Justice of Burma, and of the R. M. Das Laboratory by Sir H. L. Stephenson, Governor of Burma.

MORE HELP NEEDED

Great amount of work is being done in the hospital to alleviate human suffering. Increased activity means more financial obligations, which are difficult to meet from the present resources. Hence, the management appeal to the public to contribute liberally to the funds of the hospital.

Contributions, however small, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Honorary Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission Sevashram, Rangoon East.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT WORK IN U. P.

Agriculture Departmental Schemes

NAINI TAL, (By Mail).

That a steady progress is being made in connection with rural development work in the whole of the United Provinces is the view expressed by the authorities here. The various departmental schemes which have been initiated by the departments of Agriculture, Public Health and Industries are said to be making steady progress.

The United Provinces Government is one of the few provinces in India which has been devoting a considerable amount of the allotment received from Central Revenues for carrying on rural reconstruction work on a wide provincial scale. For this purpose 270 rural reconstruction centres have been established throughout the provinces. A strenuous effort is being made it is held, to bring home the lesson that the task of rural reconstruction is essentially the work of people themselves. The scheme in force adopts many of the valuable suggestions touching on different aspects of rural economy embodied in the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and it constitutes a practical attempt to give expressions to the view contained in the concluding part of the report, namely that of all the factors making for prosperous agriculture by far the most important is the outlook of the peasant himself.

RURAL EXHIBITIONS.

A feature of the movement during the last six months has been that several rural exhibitions were held throughout the province which have roused considerable interest and enthusiasm among the rural population. The whole movement has derived its inspiration and impetus from the interest which His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces has evinced in it. He inspected rural reconstruction works at several places during the last six months and addressed a very large gathering of villagers.—United Press.

KERALA HARIJANS EMBRACE SIKHISM

The Secretary of the S. G. P. C., Amritsar, writes:—

The following statement has been issued by Mr. K. C. Kuttan, now Sardar Jai Singh:—

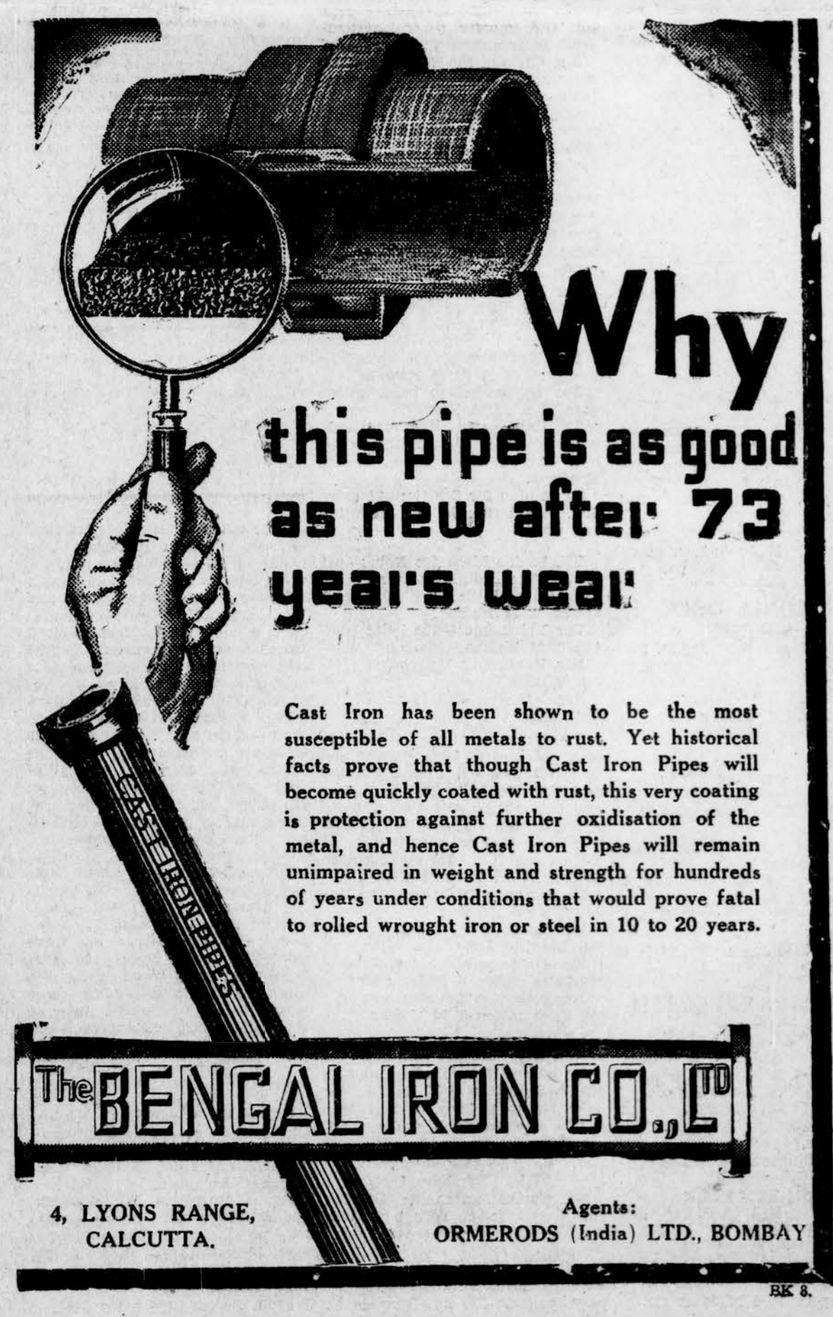
We have embrtced Sikhism on the 12th. Now we are visiting the historical places of the Sikhs. We had great reception at Panja Sahib, Rawalpindi, Gujarkhan and Lahore. One cannot trace any inequality shown to anybody in any of these Gurdwaras. The Hindus, the Muslims and the Harijans can meet there alike. The free kitchen is open to all and there is no distinction between the high or low, the rich or poor in the kitchen. They are ready to do any sort of service and they are also polite and gentle. Every Sikh knows what Sikhism is. We are able to make friends with many educated leaders of the community. All of them have promised to visit Kerala and we are highly pleased with the idea.

For real tobacco value and consistent quality you cannot do better than "HONEYDEW" cigarettes. They have been a great favourite for many years. Just try a packet and see for yourself how good they are.

BEARS' HONEYDEW CIGARETTES

2½ annas per packet of 10.

H/110


Why
this pipe is as good as new after 73 years wear
Cast Iron has been shown to be the most susceptible of all metals to rust. Yet historical facts prove that though Cast Iron Pipes will become quickly coated with rust, this very coating is protection against further oxidisation of the metal, and hence Cast Iron Pipes will remain unimpaired in weight and strength for hundreds of years under conditions that would prove fatal to rolled wrought iron or steel in 10 to 20 years.
CAST IRON PIPES
The BENGAL IRON CO., Ltd
4, LYONS RANGE, CALCUTTA.
Agents: ORMERODS (India) LTD., BOMBAY

BK 8.

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, April 25.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Nawab of 3424 Reg. tons, Capt. W N Dyett, arrived from Calcutta via Madras Coast Ports with cargo of coal and general.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Soudan of 3477 Reg. tons, Capt. M S Symons, arrived from Rotterdam via London, Malta, Port Said and Aden with general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s.s. Varsova of 1955 Reg. tons, Capt. A Russell, arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Maloja of 12792 Reg. tons, Capt. J B Browning, arrived from Brisbane via Hobart and Australian Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha's Japan line s.s. Genoa Maru of 4894, Reg. tons, Capt. K Kurato arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo and Marmagao with general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, April 25.

American Yacht Athene of 57 Reg. tons, Capt. A T Harris, sailed for Suez in water ballast.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Maloja of 12792 Reg. tons, Capt. J B Browning, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Garada of 1899 Reg. tons, Capt. J Drummond, sailed for Calcutta via Tuticorin and Calicut with passengers and local cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Baala of 1898 Reg. tons, Capt. E Shepherd, sailed or Calcutta via Mangalore and Colombo and Madras with local and same bottom cargo.

Grahama's Trading Coy.'s s.s. Castalia of 4171 Reg. tons, Capt. F M Henderson, sailed for Karachi via Verawal and Porebunder with local and same bottom cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy.'s s.s. City of Canterbury of 5290 Reg. tons, Capt. J Wyper, sailed for Marseilles, Liverpool, Glasgow and Plymouth via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy.'s s.s. Jalajyoti of 2698 Reg. tons, Capt. J T Denby, sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with passengers and local cargo.

Anglo Iranian Coy.'s Oil Tanker s.s. British Sovereign of 2176 Reg. tons, Capt. J R Georgeson, sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 25.

1 Tairea 3756, Durban, 29-4, M M and Co.
2 Soudan, 3477, Japan, 28-4, M M and Co.
3 Shunko Maru, 5027, Karachi, 28-4, O S Kaisha.
5 Caboto, 3147, Port Said, 27-4 L Dreyfus and Co
9 City of Johannesburg 3583 Calcutta, 27-4 F F Campbell & Co.
12 City of Canterbury, 5290, Karachi, 26-4, K Nixon and Co.
14 Aampleforth, 2765, Liverpool, 2-5, J Mackintosh and Co.
15 Sturmfels, 3834, Antwerp, 28-4 L Edwards Ltd.
16 Gastalia, 4171, Karachi, 26-4, Grahams T Co.
17 British Sovereign, 2176, Abadan, N H Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Pacific Maru 4257, Japan, 27-4 O S Kaisha.
7 Glasgow Maru, 4227, Japan, 29-4, M M and Co. (P & O).
8 Pundit, 3199, Calcutta, 30-4, T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Garada 3218 Calcutta, 25-4 M M & Co.
C R Jalajyoti, 2698 Rangoon, 25-4 Scindia S N Co.
G Hashemi, 298, Karachi, 25-4, S Hassam and Co.
M Sonavati 944, N F, N F, B S N Co.
N Ozarda, 3038 Japan 27-4 M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Ranpura 30-4 P & O S N Co.
Sudan 23-4 M M & Co.
Cathay 7-5, P & O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macbeth, 3-5, James Finlay and Co.
City of Rangoon 2-5 Killick Nixon & Co.
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Hayes, 30-4, F. F. Campbell and Co.
City of Glasgow, 29-4, F F Campbell and Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Kidderpore 30-4 M M & Co.
Tango Maru 30-4 N Y Kaisha.
Naldera, 1-5, P and O S N Co.
Conte Verde, 7-5, Lloyd Triestino.
FROM BASRA.
Varsova 25-4 M M & Co.
Barjora 30-4, M M & Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karanja 2-5 M M and Co.
FROM BASSEIN
Hatarana, 25-4, M M and Co.
Straithaird, 8-5, P and O S N Coy.
FROM HAMBURG
Falkenfels, 29-4, Lionel Edward.
FROM KARACHI.
Ehrenfels 29-4, Lionel Edward.
Liebenfels 6-5 Lionel Edwards.
FROM HULL.
City of Leicester 26-4. James Finlay and Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Himalaya, 2-5, Lloyd Triestino.
FROM GENOA.
Poelan Bras 2-5, Turner Morrison and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Maloja 25-4 P & O S N Co
Warfield, 24-4, M M and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 23-5, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia, 7-5, Graham's Trading Co.
FOR NEW YORK
City of Johannesburg. 29-4 F F Campbell & Co.
Prey. Hayes, 1-5, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Glasgow, 2-5, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Soudan, 27-4, M M and Co.
Toyama Maru, 2-5, N Y Kaisha.
Pacific Maru, 7-5, O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 20-5, O S Kaisha.

Genoa Maru, 16-5, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 12-5, N Y Kaisha.
Ranpura, 1-5, P and O S N Coy.
FOR DURBAN.
Tairea 29-4 M.M. & Co.
FOR BASRA
Varsova, 30-4, M M and Co.
Varela, 7-5, M M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
S.S. Garada, 24-4-36
S.S. Narkunda (boats) 24-4-36

EXPORTS

Bombay, April 25.

S.S. Ampeleforth for Liverpool:—120 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S.S. Castalia for Barcelona:—111 bales cotton twist waste M Narotamdas and Co.

S.S. City of Canterbury for Antwerp:—650 bags groundnut oil cake M Husain and Co.; 100 bales cotton Bombay Co., Ltd.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton Bombay Co., Ltd.

S.S. Sturnfels for Antwerp, option Rotterdam, Hamburg or Bremen:—650 bag gr. oil cake H Haroon.

For Rotterdam:—100 bags niger seed S M Shah and Co.; 12 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Alexandretta:—75 bales cotton yarn M A Al. A Razzak.

For Beyrouth:—10 bales cotton yarn M A Al. A Razzak.

S.S. Halle for Hamburg:—222 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co.; 297 bales cotton Textile Products.

S.S. Sudan for Seattle:—21 cases Ind. condiments M M Poonjiaji and Co.

S.S. Pacific Maru for Kobe:—611 bales cotton Kotak and Co.; 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton V Bros.

For Moji:—250 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S.S. Genoa Maru for Kobe:—110 tons old iron M G A Husain and Co.; 200 tons old iron C Manilal and Co.; 500 bales cotton Breul and Co.; 100 bales cotton Chotani and Co.; 300 bales cotton Nissho Co., Ltd.; 1000 bales cotton S R Tulsha and Co.; 300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton Breul and Co.

S.S. Glasgow Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton A Podar and Co., 500 bales cotton Langley and Co.; 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S.S. Ozarda for Kobe:—100 bales cotton S R Tulshan and Co.; 100 bales cotton N Fatehally and Co.; 200 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton N Manilal and Co.; 570 bales cotton V Ladha and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, April 25.

S.S. Northmoor, agents G T Co., for Liverpool:—60 rolls b.r.c. fabrics; 92 cases hammers; 250 loose weights; 18 pkgs. steel bars; 400 drums lub. oil, 16 crats tin 270 bundles black steel sheet; 40 pkgs. pulleys; 225 bundles black sheets; 500 bundles steel circles; 20 cases washers; 10 cases iron heel tips; 20 cases cycle parts; 280 cases machinery; 15 bales old newspapers; 142 pkgs. tubes and tyres; 20 cases electric goods; 11 cases window glass; 22 cases elect. switch gear; 47 pkgs. oil engine and parts; 219 bales cotton piece goods; 79 bags cotton yarn; 37 cases cotton yarn; 38 drums chloride o calcium; 21 cases cotton thread; 3100 bags soda ash; 20 carlays phosphoric acid; 1900 bags bicarb soda; 49 drums silcate of soda; 40 kegs barium carbonate; 140 drums sodium sulphide; 50 tins pitch; 35 pkgs. dyes; 170 cases beer; 300 loose cement pipes.

From Glasgow:—92 cases cotton thread; 70 casks coal pitch; 100 drums phenoed; 1990 plates spelter; 21 cases books; 22 cases paper; 362 cases ale; 8 cases stout; 1237 cases beer; 10 cases liquers; 20 cases wine; 26 cases rum; 740 cases whisky; 10 cases stoves; 94 bags bolts and nuts; 61 bags rivets; 329 bales tyres and tubes; 73 loose steel plates; 90 loose bridge rails; 242 bundles steel angles.

S.S. Barpeta, agents M M and Co., from Koweit and Bahrein:—13 tins ghee; 482 bags sardines; 9 bales sheep skins; 38 bales wool; 790 bags dry dates.

From Bushire, Kharanshabr. and B'Abbas:—382 bags barley; 100 bags roots; 157 bags poppey seed; 24 jottas rose beeds; 193 bags gum; 107 bags almons; 31 bags raisins.

From Busra:—106 bales wool.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Indore, April 26.

Wheat seed and cotton rate per mani of 6 Mounds Bengal
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 16, 18.
Wheat Malvi Rs. 15 66.
Wheat Picci Rs. 12, 14
Gram Rs. 13, 14.
Jwar Rs. 10, 12.
Bajri Rs. 12, 14.
Tuwar Rs. 15, 116.
Lental Rs. 13, 14.
Linseed bold brown Rs. 26, 27.
Macca Rs. 6, 7.
Ajwan Rs. 15, 16.
Dhanna Rs. 30, 32.
Oil cakes Rs. 14, 16.
Jangeria Kolhapur Rs. 22, 24.
Cotton Seed Rs. 8. 10.
Chillies Rs. 70, 75.
Ghee Rs. 200, 240.
Cotton malvi per Boza per maund Bengal Rs. 75, 80.
Cotton Nimardi per boza of 4 maunds Bengal Rs. 70, 75.
Cotton Baroch opening per Khandi of 784 lbs. Rs. 203.
Cotton Baroch closing Rs. 207.
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 75 seers Rs. 9.
Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 95 seers Rs. 8|12|.
Wheat flour Ata per bag of 90 seers Rs. 7|12|.
Wheat flour chaped per bag of 40. seers Rs. 2|12.

SATAN PER THAN.

Hukumchand Rs. 4 Kalyanmal Rs. 3|12 Bhandari Rs. 3|8.
Raimukar Rs. 3|2. Swadeshi Rs. 3|6, Malwa Rs. 4. Binod Rs. 4|2.

SHARES:

100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd Lessee State Mills. Rs. 37.
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 62.
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 174.
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. ordinary Rs. 126.
100 Kalyanmal Mills preference Rs. 129.
100 Rajkumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 48.
100 Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 133.
100 Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Rs. 107.
25 Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd. Rs. 10.
100 Indore, Co-operative Printing Press Ltd. Rs. 4.
100 Indore Bank Ltd. Rs. 33.
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd. Rs. 9|4.

BULLIONS:

Gold Bar per tola Rs. 36.
Silver bar per 100 tola Rs. 57.

LINSEED AND WHEAT DULL

Linseed rates on the London seeds market were somewhat lower. In Buenos Aires a drop of three to two points was recorded. This has a bearish effect on the local market which opened at Rs. 7/4/9 and ruled around the same level without any price-movement. Market lacks any outside support in absence of stimulating advices from Abroad. Options for May and September are respectively quoted at 1/2 and 6 1/4 annas respectively.

Wheat prices in Liverpool yesterday closed at unchanged to 1/8d. higher and in Chicago it showed an improvement of 3/4 to 5/8 cents per bushel. But this left the local market unaffected which opened for May at Rs. 4/7/9 as expected. Price movements were almost nil. As the session commenced, prices ruled around the same level.

Rates were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed May	7	4	9
Linseed Sept.	7	8	9
Wheat May	4	7	9
Wheat Sept.	4	7	9
Teji-Mandi Linseed Sept.	0	6	3
Teji-Mandi Wheat Sept.	0	4	6

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, April 24.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the early part and quiet during the latter part of the week under review. In the beginning of the week, there was some activity in the market and it was reported that dealers sold few hundred tons of March-April shipments to Colombo and Kathiawar ports on the basis of Rs. 4/5 to Rs. 4/6 per cwt. F.B.H. Besides the above sales, it is reported that one of the out side dealers sold about 1200 tons shipment during September at about Rs. 4/3 per cwt. Conference terms. The market for Indian Sugar has remained quiet and prices declined by about an anna per cwt. due to poor offtake and pressure of sales. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java/Ready Rs. 13/10 and 13/9/6.
March Rs. 4/5 and 4/3/3.
April/May Rs. 4/4 and 4/4.
June/July Rs. 4/4 and 4/4
Aug-Sept. Rs. 4/4/3 and 4/3/6.
Desh Sugar Rs. 12/12 to 13/13 and 12/10 to 13/12.

Java Market was reported steady with Nivas limits unchanged at F. 3.90 for West Coast India. Imports of Sugar in British India during February 1936, were estimated at 1,000 tons as against 13,000 tons during the same period during 1935.

Arrivals:—

There was no arrival of Java Sugar during the week. S. S. Subedar is expected to arrive before the end of April with about 2,500 bags.

Offtake and Stocks:—

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,60,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Transhipment Rs. 4/0/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Subedar Rs. 4/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 4/3/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Apr-May Rs. 4/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June-July Rs. 4/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Rs. 4/2/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.
British Refined:—
Ready Rs. 14/4 per cwt.
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/4/6 per cwt.
Deshi Sugar:—
Kesar Rs. 13/6
Sarya Rs. 13/5
Deshi:—All other varities Rs. 12/10 to 13/12.
Tone:—Quiet.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 25

Bengal Superfine	166/167
Bengal Fine	162/163
Bengal F G	159/160
C P 1 Fine	203/204
C P 2 Fine	198/199
Arvi Fine	199/200
Elichpur Fine	196/197
Berar Fine	193/194
Khamgaon Fine	194/195
Mukapur Fine	188/199
Khandesh Fine	188/190
Jalna/Sailu Fine	188/190
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	194/196
Mathia Fine	178/181
Dhollera Fine	206/208
Broach Fine	207/214
Punjab-American	207/217
Sindh-American	207/217
Cambodia	267/272
Compta Good	232/237
Westerns	202/212
Miraj	212/217
Kampala	338/339
Busoga	337/338
Manza	307/312
Jagadia Ankleshwar	237/242
Surat	250/252
Navsari	254/257

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, April 25

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	539	270,330
Central India	1,004	243,529
Barsi and Nagar	1,280	146,300
Hyderabad Gaorani	209	34,301
Berar	1,874	297,774
Central Provinces	328	84,721
Total Oomras	5,234	1,076,955
Dholera	1,021	113,283
N W Provinces	...	61,520
Rajputana	305	67,111
Sind-Punjab	1,114	425,047
Broach	4,360	314,278
Coompta and Dhatwar	368	29,455
Westerns-Northerns	178	22,275
Cocoanada	3	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	200	10,039
Persian	...	8
American	...	23,393
Egyptian and African	776	152,865
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	13,559	2,296,733

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 23rd April

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,510	373,957
Japan and China	17,634	912,069
Coast Ports	...	25,496
Up-country by Rail	...	140,746
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	57,632
Total	21,144	1,50,9900

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 24-4-36	6680000	4171000
Receipts yesterday 24-4-36	7000	5000
Exports to date 24-4-36	5243000	4002000
Stock at Ports 24-4-36	1888000	2038000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-4-36	1812000	1421000
Stock at Liverpool 24-4-36	718000	768000
Visible Supply 24-4-36	5062000	4887000
Quantity in sight 24-4-36	11543000	7406000
Quantity out of sight 24-4-36	6887000	7037000

SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.,

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £200,849,881 on the 1st instant as compared with £200,614,855 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £300,047.

In the open market about £1,400,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing. There was a good general demand from the Continent, which maintained prices at a good premium over gold exchange parities; the premium over French franc parity, however, tended rather to diminish.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce
April 2nd	140s/7d
April 3rd	140s/7½d
April 4th	140s/7d
April 6th	140s/7½d
April 7th	140s/8½d
April 8th	140s/10d
Average	140s/7 92d
	Equivalent value of £ Sterling
April 2nd	12s/1.03d
April 3rd	12s/0.99d
April 4th	12s/1.03d
April 6th	12s/0.99d
April 7th	12s/0.90d
April 8th	12s/0.77d
Average	12s/0.95d

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 30th March to mid-day on the 6th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,546,806
British West Africa	137,542
Tanganyika Territory	7,727
British India	669,897
Hongkong	9,746
Australia	104,062
New Zealand	8,852
China	78,630
France	943,365
Netherlands	30,281
Belgium	11,440
Switzerland	29,944
Other countries	14,337
	£3,612,629

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£132,971
France	59,698
Netherlands	500,715
Belgium	21,428
Austria	2,800
Other countries	2,244
	£719,856

The s.s. "Viceroy of India" which sailed from Bombay on the 4th inst. carries gold to the value of about £379,000.

SILVER.

A quietly steady tone has been maintained, prices showing only small variations during the week. Offerings on China and Continental account, with re-selling by speculators were met by buying for the Indian Bazaars, who also effected some re-sales.

The market has presented no new features and there is no indication of any appreciable change in the near future.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from midday on the 30th March to mid-day on the 6th inst.:

IMPORTS.

Japan	£ 37,044
New Zealand	6,320
Netherlands	6,373
Belgium	5,089
France	1,409
Other countries	1,086
	£ 57,321

EXPORTS.

British India	£300,095
Egypt	3,526
Denmark	1,420
France	742
Other countries	2,203
	£307,986

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per ounce standard.—

	Cash delivery
April 2nd	20d
April 3rd	20d
April 4th	19.15/16d
April 6th	19.7/8d
April 7th	19.15/16d
April 8th	19.7/8d
Average	19.937d

TO MONTHS DELIVERY

April 2nd	19.15/16d
April 3rd	20d
April 4th	19.15/16d
April 6th	19.7/8d
April 7th	19.15/16d
April 8th	19.7/8d
Average	19.927d

IN NEW YORK.

(per ounce .999 fine)

April 1st —7th inclusive —45 cents.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from April 2nd to April 8th was dol 4.96 1/4 and the lowest dol 4.94 1/2.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, April 25

Castorseeds May—	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	6	15	3
Highest	6	15	6
Lowest	6	14	9
Closing	6	15	1½
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	35	9	6
Highest	35	11	0
Lowest	35	8	0
Closing	35	9	0
Groundnut seeds May—			
Opening	39	7	0
Highest	39	10	0
Lowest	39	6	6
Closing	39	9	6
Groundnut seeds Aug—			
Opening	40	3	0
Highest	40	3	9
Lowest	40	0	0
Closing	40	3	9
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	20	2	0
Closing	19	12	9
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	21	1	0
Highest	21	2	0
Closing	20	11	9

DECLINE IN BOMBAY'S FOREIGN TRADE

Due To Reduced Shipments Of Gold & Silver & Smaller Arrivals Of Merchandise

BOMBAY, April 24.

The collector of customs, Bombay, has issued the following:—

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—Imports and exports—for the month of March 1936 amounted to Rs. 10.76 crores showing a fall of Rs. 4.33 crores or nearly 29 per cent and of Rs. 1.65 crores or 13 per cent from the figures for March 1935 and March 1934 respectively. The fall of Rs. 4.33 crores is chiefly due to smaller arrivals of merchandise and reduced shipments of gold and silver. Imports of silver and export of Indian produce however showed increases.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 3.79 crores showing a decline of Rs. 1.54 crore or 29 per cent. and of Rs. 39.84 lakhs or over 9 per cent, from the figures for March 1935 and March 1934 respectively. The decline of Rs. 1.54 crore is mainly due to smaller receipts of most of the principal articles, the more important being, cotton, raw (—7,123 tons and—Rs. 67.63 lakhs), metals and ores (—Rs. 17.42 lakhs), kerosene oil (—2½ million gallons and—Rs. 15.25 lakhs), machinery and millwork (—Rs. 14.63 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (—nearly 6 3/4 million yards and —Rs. 10.85) lakhs suger (—6,070 tons and—Rs. 6.11 lakhs), Cotton manufactures (—Rs. 5.27 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (—1/4 million lbs and—Rs. 3.55 lakhs) and aniline dyes and silk manufactures (—Rs 3.5 lakhs each). Noticeable increase were however recorded in the imports of artificial silk piecegoods (plus nearly 3 1/4 million yards and plus Rs. 6.96 lakhs) and precious stones and pearls unset (plus Rs. 4.94 lakhs). Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 1.69 lakhs as against Rs. 1.94 lakhs and Rs. 3.62 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 85.62 lakhs against Rs. 60.33 lakhs and Rs. 1.3 lakhs respectively.

TOTAL COLLECTIONS

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1,18,04,471 (of which Rs. 9,73,789 represented duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 1,42,75,573 in March 1935 and Rs 1,22,81,873 in February 1936.

Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 3.75 crores showing and improvement of Rs. 33.26 lakhs or over 9 per cent and of Rs. 18.41 lakhs or 5 per cent. over the figures for March 1935 and March 1934 respectively. The improvement of Rs. 33.26 lakhs was chiefly the result of larger shipments of cotton, raw (plus 5.847 tons and seeds (plus 9.573 tons and plus Rs. 13.48 lakhs). Shipments of hides and plus Rs. 18.91 lakhs) and skins—raw, on the other hand, declined by Rs. 4.79 lakhs. Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 2.08 crores as against Rs. 4.99 crores and Rs. 4.36 crores and those of silver to Rs. 1.42 lakh against Rs. 38.72 and Rs. 2.04) lakhs respectively.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 24.11 lakhs as against Rs. 33.97 lakhs and Rs. 21.72 lakhs respectively.

The trade statistics for the financial year 1935-36 show, in imports, an improvement of Rs. 3.65 crores or over 6 per cent. and of Rs. 12.1 crores or over 26 per cent but a fall in exports of Rs. 13.25 crores or 15 per cent and of Rs. 10.55 crores or over 12 per cent respectively as compared with the corresponding figures for the years 1934-35 and 1933-34. Imports of gold amounted to Rs 61.79 lakhs as against Rs. 34.94 lakhs and Rs. 56.61 lakhs and those of silver to Rs 4.14 crores against Rs. 1.59 crores and Rs. 40.36 lakhs respectively. Imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 54.51 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 80.47 lakhs or 1.5 per cent and of Rs. 8.32 crores or 18 per cent over the figures for the year 1934-35 and 1933-34 respectively. The increase of Rs. 80.47 lakhs was chiefly due to larger arrivals of cotton raw (plus 15,113 tons and plus Rs. 1.36 crores), aniline dyes plus Rs. 35.42 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (plus over 4½ million lbs. and plus Rs. 31.24 lakhs), spices (plus Rs. 21.64 lakhs) and iron and steel (plus Rs. 17.43 lakhs). There were however noticeable decreases in the imports of cotton piecegoods —white and coloured (—over 5½ million yards and—Rs. 61.41 lakhs), silk manufactures (—Rs. 52.6 lakhs), wool manufactures (—Rs. 40.91 lakhs), machinery and millwork (—Rs. 26.92 lakhs and artificial silk yarn (—nearly ½ million lbs and—Rs. 17.15 lakhs).

DROP IN GOLD EXPORTS

Exports of gold were valued at Rs. 38.26 crores as against Rs. 50.36 crores and 53.64 crores and those of silver to Rs. 2.31 crores against Rs. 31.16 crores and Rs. 8.82 lakhs respectively.

Shipments of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 30.44 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 57.65 lakhs or nearly 2 per cent from the figures for the year 1934-35 but an improvement of Rs. 2.1 crores or 7 per cent. over the figures for the year 1933-34. The fall of Rs. 57.65 lakhs was almost entirely due to smaller shipments of cotton raw (—20,788 tons and—Rs. 1.8 crores), seeds (—45,971 tons and—Rs. 21.07 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (—over 2-1/4 million lbs. and —Rs. 14.59 lakhs) which more than counterbalanced the noticeable increases in the exports of wool, raw (plus 5 3/4 million lbs and plus Rs. 30.09 lakhs) and cotton manufactures (plus Rs. 23.96 lakhs.)

Re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 2.67 crores as against Rs. 2.38 crores and Rs. 2.16 crores respectively.—A. P

BOMBAY SEEDS MARKET

Tone Quiet

Bombay, April 25.

Sequel to less encouraging advices from abroad, the market here acted dull and uninteresting. Demand was slow and prices movements were small and negligible.

Rates were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnuts May	39	7	0
Groundnuts Aug	40	3	0
Castorseeds May	6	15	3
Castorseeds Sept.	35	9	6
Cottonseeds May	20	2	0
Cottonseeds Sept.	21	1	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 25

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	170	166	161	158	
Punjab	170	166	161	158	
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	198	195	192	189	...
C P No. 1	212	209	206	203	...
C P No. 2	204	201	198	195	...
Broach No. 2	...	211	208	205	201
Punjab-Ame	...	223	220	217	213
Surat	...	247	244	241	237
Rajpipla	...	242	239	236	232
Navsari	...	253	250	247	243

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 25

	Cwts.
Wheat	11,517
Linseed	21,618
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,415
Gingellyseed	1,153
Poppyseed	161
Groundnuts	5,187
Castorseed	2,972
Rice	14,207
Myrabollams	3,766
Cottonseed	23,459
Gram	2,258
Joowar	146
Bajree	260
	Tons.
Coal	46

YOUTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT

How A Philosopher Looks At It

MADRAS, April 25.

"I believe that if youth has purpose, it does hot matter very much if you are unemployed. Do not think that I am indifferent to the perils of unemployment. If you have any aim in this life, that matters much more than a lack of employment. Lack of purpose is a greater tragedy than a lack of employment. Do your very best for the purpose of lifting the country from a condition of slavery which happens to be in every direction and every side of life," observed Sir Radhakrishnan replying to an address presented by the students of Madras this evening at the Gokhale Hall. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar presided.—A.P.

DARING DAYLIGHT DACOITY

RAMNAD, April 25.

A daring broad daylight dacoity followed by a murder on the road near Keelgudi Police outpost is reported from Kamuthi (Mudukulatore Circle.) It appears that six persons proceeding by cart along the road were waylaid by a gang. A free fight ensued in which both parties were injured, one being killed. The assailants escaped. The Police are investigating.—A. P.

New York Cotton Quiet But Steady

Shorts Covering On Unfavourable Weather

Traders Awaiting Developments For New Crop

Better Business In Cotton Goods And Yarn Markets

BOMBAY, April 25.

The performance of yesterday's American markets was not so interesting, most of the chief divisions ending without any noticeable change in values.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were disinclined to assume decisive positions either way with the result that nervous and hesitant movements were again witnessed.

Weather conditions were again the chief factor of influence on the Chicago Grain Exchange. Reports of insufficient moisture in the South-West induced fresh demand consequent upon which wheat rates recorded a closing gain of about half a cent per bushel.

The cotton market displayed a quiet but steady attitude. Traders in general were inclined to await developments in weather for new crop.

Reports of adverse weather in some parts of the Belt brought forth moderate covering by shorts besides trade and foreign buying on a limited scale. Absence of aggressive selling was another factor that imparted steadiness. Just at the close of the session, however, some hedging appeared whereby prices suffered a slight setback of one to three points.

Private Cables state that a considerable corn acreage is going into cotton in the South-West.

Trading on the cotton market started with a steady tone, July Contract being quoted at a rise of two points to 11.29. The turnover of business was small and price fluctuations meagre owing to the disposition amongst traders to await developments in weather for new crops.

Shorts covering and buying by trade and foreign interests on a small scale appeared under the influence of adverse weather reports. The rate for July made a further advance of two points touching the highest at 11.31+.04.

A quiet but steady tone prevailed thereafter. But just at the closing time, a fair amount of hedge selling orders were placed through by some Southern Houses. The market consequently reacted to some extent and closed with July contract standing at 11.25 —.02. The closing level is also recorded as the lowest touched during the day. The spot market finished at 11.80—.08.

LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE

In accordance with the general expectations, business in July option started at 6.09, showing a rise of two points from the previous close. Better demand in spot and reports of adverse weather in the South-West induced some covering and buying of a speculative nature. The rate soon advanced by a further two points to 6.11+.04 the highest for the day.

The upward trend was checked at this stage. Some hedge selling and liquidation by longs put in their appearance and as a result of this, the market lost the earlier gain, July position touching the lowest at 6.07 (unchanged). Small trade calling however supported the market which again steadied to some extent. Finally July contract closed at a gain of one point to 6.08. The Spot rate finished at 6.62+.01.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market. Weather continues unfavourable in the South-West. Prevailing opinion is that the market is in a healthy condition.

Liverpool.—Quiet, steady and featureless market awaiting May pool liquidation. Fair trade calling. Think slight reaction possible.

New York.—Market kept steady with traders awaiting developments in weather for the new crop. Good business in dry goods.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable from New York.

Market does not advance even in the face of bullish news. It is reliably reported that considerable corn acreage is going to cotton in the South-west. Think a temporary decline is possible but would favour purchases on all good setbacks.

Cables received through Reuters:

Liverpool.—There was Bombay hedging. Prices later improved on New York advices. Fair trade calling met hedging and long liquidation. Closed quiet but steady.

New York.—Market was quiet but firm in absence of selling, influenced by trade buying. Prices reacted on Southern hedge selling.

Market kept steady with traders awaiting developments in weather for the New Crop. Good business in dry goods.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 25.

May	11.58
July	11.19
October	10.37
December	10.35
January -	10.38
Middling Spot	11.83

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 25.

May	11.50
July	11.14
October	10.35
Middling	11.60

NEW YORK.

New York, April 25.

New York 10-55 a.m. and Noon Call, market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 25.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
May, 1936	8.78
July, 1936	8.63
October, 1936	8.55
November, 1936	8.43
January, 1937	8.35
March, 1937 ...	8.30
F. G. F. Spot	9.08

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 25.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.40
Fine (Good Staple)	5.55
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.70
OOMRA—	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.37
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.52
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.67
BENGAL—	
Good	4.12
Fully Good	4.22
Fine	4.34
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	4.43
Fine	4.55
Superfine	4.67

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpol, April 25.

April, 1936	6.31
May, 1936	6.26
June, 1936	6.15
July, 1936	6.07
August, 1936	5.94
September, 1936	5.82
October, 1936	5.74
November, 1936	5.63
December, 1936	5.67
January, 1937	5.67
February, 1937	5.67
March, 1937	5.67
April, 1937	5.67
Middling Spot	6.59
10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS:	
July, 1936	6.06
October, 1936	5.72

EXCHANGES.

T.T. London on:—	
New York (Clos. Rate)	4.93 13/16
Paris	75.01
Berlin	12.28 1/2
Madrid	36.19
Amsterdam	7.28
Brussels	29.19
Berne	15.16
Milan	62.68
Prague	119.50

BOMBAY COTTON

Commission Houses Selling In May

Bombay, April 25.

On Friday, New York Cotton prices showed a steady tone influenced by contradictory weather reports. This attracted numerous buying operators from trade, local and foreign interests. Activity in Wall Street gave additional impetus to the market. Action of any movement on the part of pool authorities also help the market to maintain a firm level. It is generally believed that more rains over the entire belt will tempt pool to release more cotton into the market which is bound to affect the prices bearishly.

Following a steady tone in American futures our local market for Broach J/A. opened at Rs 203/4. Increase in Russian crop and Indian crop estimates, uncertainty of weather in U. S. A. decreasing demand in spot cotton and opening of trading in new Broach, all these factors have discouraged the buyers. The market seems disinclined to follow the American rise. Soon after the opening, there appeared a good amount of selling by Commission Houses whereupon Broach July sagged to Rs. 203. Though local jobbers remained buyers but buying element was lacking vigour. Hence no appreciable rise was noticed

Against an expectation of 3 points down the Liverpool cotton market opened 4 points down and later recovered and finally closed 1 point down.

The Bombay market refused to follow the steadiness in Liverpool. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 annas thereafter. Finally Broach July finishing at Rs. 203-4-0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M	202	4	0
Broach J/A	203	4	0
Broach A/M 1937	198	8	0
Oomra May	188	0	0
Oomra July	187	12	0
Bengal May	157	12	0
Bengal July	155	0	0
Bengal January	144	0	0
Tejimandi Broach July	11	0	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 24.

Broach A/M. Op. 202 3/4; Highest 203; Lowest 202 1/2; Closing 202 3/4.

Broach J/A. Op. 204 1/4; Highest 204 1/2; Lowest 203 1/2; Closing 203 1/2.

Broach A/M. 1937 199 3/4; Highest 200; Lowest 198 1/2; Closing 198 3/4.

Oomra May Op. 188; Highest 188; Lowest 187 1/4; Closing 187 3/4.

Oomra July Op. 187 3/4; Highest 187 3/4; Lowest 187 1/4; Closing 187 3/4.

Bengal May Op. 157 1/2; Highest 158 1/4; Lowest 157 1/2; Closing 158 1/4.

Bengal July Op. 154 1/2; Highest 155 3/4; Lowest 154 1/2; Closing 155 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 145; Highest 145 1/4; Lowest 144 1/2; Closing 145 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36). Rs. 10 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-36) Rs. 6

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 26

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 25.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, nominal.

Wheat South Australian, parcels, parcels, April sellers 31/6.

JAVA SUGAR, LONDON MARKET

London, April 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta Apl-May per cwt., nominalApl-May 6/10-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Apl-May nominal 6/7-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt., Apl-May nominal 6/7-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFE MARKET

London, April 25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-1/4.

LONDON SILVER.

Londo, April 25.

Spot	20-3/8
Forward	20-3/8
Gold bars fine per oz.,	£7-0-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, April 25.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Interest day to day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London per cwt., May sellers 26/3.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 26/4-1/2.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., sellers. 7-5/8.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, April 25

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Javas	13	9	6
Shipment March	4	3	0
Shipment April June	4	3	6
Shipment July September	4	4	0
Kesar	13	8	0
Saraya	13	5	0
Java Spot	F.	3.90	

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 24.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	33
Electric Bond Common	19
Columbia Gas	18
American Tel. and Tel.	162 3/4
Western Union Telg.	80
New York Central	35
Union Pacific R. R.	120
Great North Pfd.	35
Northern Pacific Rly.	28
Bethelehem Steel	55
United States Steel	64
Anaconda Copper Mining	36 1/4
General Motor	66
General Electric	37
Westinghouse Airbrake	38
Int. Cement	45
St. Oil of N. J.	62
Plymouth Oil	15
Socony	14
Chase Bank	36
National City Bank	33
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 1/4

Market steady to firm. Carloadings up 31,500.

Total Business:—2 million.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 24.

M. G.—	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
Bengal U.P.	... 170	166	161	158	
Punjab	... 170	166	161	158	
Oomra No. 3	198	195	192	189	...
C. P. No. 1	212	209	206	203	...
C. P. No. 2	204	201	198	195	...
Broach No. 2	... 212	209	206	202	
Punjab-Ame.	... 224	221	218	214	
Surat	... 248	245	242	238	
Rajpipla	... 243	240	237	233	
Navsari	... 255	252	249	245	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 24.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	1,000	269,791
Central India	1,049	242,525
Barsi and Nagar	505	145,020
Hyderabad-Gaorani	389	34,092
Berar	2,381	295,906
Central Provinces	106	84,393
Total Oomras	5,520	1,071,721
Dholera	2,083	112,262
N.-W. Provinces	...	61,520
Rajputana	1,280	66,806
Sind-Punjab	1,696	423,933
Broach	7,830	309,918
Coompta and Dharwar	2,086	29,087
Westerns-Northerns	531	22,097
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	9,839
Persian	...	8
American	285	23,393
Egyptian and African	3,278	152,081
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	24,589	2,283,174

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th Apr.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3,998	357,114
Japan and China	8,634	860,780
Coast Ports	60	25,321
Up-country by Rail	...	137,478
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	39,796
Total	12,701	1,420,489

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 24.

Name of Company.	Latest Prices.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£ 87 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	£ 0 15 9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	£104 0 0
B.B. & C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	£115 0 0
Brazilian Traction Pow. & Lt. Ord.	Dol. 12.25
Cables & Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stock	£ 28 15 0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	£ 3 3 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	£ 2 8 6
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	£ 3 3 9
Fanti Investment Trust Co.	£ 0 12 9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	£ 32 0 0
Genl. & Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	£ 99 0 0
East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord.	£ 1 4 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 7 5 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£103 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£ 2 18 3
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0 3 6
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs.	£106 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	£ 2 2 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent. Deb.	£ 94 0 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 24.

Bengal Superfine	166/167
Bengal Fine	162/163
Bengal F.G.	159/160
C. P. 1 Fine	203/204
C. P. 2 Fine	198/199
Arvi Fine	199/200
Ellichpur Fine	196/197
Berar Fine	193/194
Khamgaon Fine	194/195
Mulkapur Fine	199/193
Khandesh Fine	190/193
Jalna/Sailu Fine	192/193
Burwah Sanavad Fine	194/196
Mathia Fine	180/183
Dhollera	207/209
Broach Fine	208/215
Punjab/American	208/218
Sindh-American	208/218
Cambodia	268/273
Compta Good	233/238
Westerns	208/213
Miraj	213/218
Kampala	338/339
Busoga	335/337
Manza	308/313
Jagadia Ankleshwar	238/243
Surat	251/253
Navsari	255/258

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 25.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	97/2
3 per cent 1941	104/6
3 per cent 1951/54	103/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	106/13
4 per cent 1943	110/12
4 per cent 1960/70	113/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/8
5 per cent 1939/44	108/12
5 per cent 1940/43	111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/6
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/3
4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore	110/3
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122-8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/10
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	108/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	107
5 per cent M Deb 1959	117
6 per cent M Deb 1954	130
6 per cent K P T 1956	130
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/0/6, but improved to 98/5 on short covering. 14th May settlement quotes 3 1/4 annas lower.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 24.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 7/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	120 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 5/8

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, April 23

	This week. £
Total Bullion	202,900,000
Public Deposits	13,200,000
(a) Other deposits	131,100,000
Government securities	93,200,000
(b) Other securities	21,400,000
Notes and coins	47,500,000
Notes in circulation	415,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	32.87%
(a) Other deposits include Bankers	93,100,000
(b) Other securities include discounts and advances	7,500,000

GOLD DULL

The local gold section also ruled dull and uninteresting without any noticeable price movements. However, trading started with one anna lower than the expectation, 1st settlement being quoted at Rs. 34-13-9. Market maintained a fairly steady tone in absence of sellers. Chokeys appear to be very cautious with regards their trading in view of further developments in foreign currencies after the French election The days sterling dollar and sterling franc rate opened at 4.93 1/2 and 74.96 respectively.

The prices in the local market remained unaffected.

Rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	13	6
1st settlement	34	13	9
2nd settlement	34	13	9

SILVER FEATURELESS

Bombay, April 25.

The local silver section to-day ruled dull and featureless in absence of fresh pointers from foreign sections. London and New York advices were also colourless. Locally, buying power is almost stagnant for the present.

The silver prices in London yesterday were fixed higher at 1/16d. per oz for both spot and Forward positions. New York spot was quoted at a decline of 1/8 cents to 45 cents. The Montreal futures for May and July were higher by 5 and 25 points respectively. The Shanghai rate closed at 1.2 1/2.

Local silver opened at Rs. 50/11 for 1st settlement. Later, rates eased by about two annas on some liquidation but thereafter it steadied again to Rs. 50/10. Altogether a very dull tone prevailed in the market. Later the days London silver was quoted 1/16 pence higher. As a result of which prices later steadied to Rs. 50-10-0.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	50	9	0
1st settlement	50	10	6
2nd settlement	50	12	0

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, April 24

London market quotations—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£37 10 0
Standard copper cash (sellers)	£37 11 3
Standard copper 3 months	£37 13 9
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents
Bombay market quotations—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39 6 0
Tone: Firm.	

SEEDS.

London, April 25.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers £10-17-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton April-May sellers £12--13-9.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton, April-May sellers £13-1-3.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, April-May sellers £12-11-3.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton April-May sellers £12-12-6.

ACTIVE BUYING IN STEEL SHARES

Steady Tone On Dividend Rumours

Cement Rules Steady

BOMBAY: April 25.

The Local Share Bazar opened quiet this morning but towards close steadied owing to fresh rumours current regarding the Tata Steels.

There was good inquiry in Steels on report of dividend. The main Bull operator was seen supporting Ordinaries.

Tata Defds. opened at Rs. 510 declined early to Rs. 508-2, but again rose to Rs. 517-8, and finally closed at Rs. 515.

Ordinary opened at Rs. 146, rose to Rs. 147-8 and closed at Rs. 146-12.

Cements were comparatively steady.

There were absolutely no movements in Mill Shares where Bombay Dyeings moved in a small range of Rs. 677-8.

Calcutta operators were reported buyers in Securities, resulting in a steady tone.

There was a fair amount of business in our market, this afternoon. Mills were steady, Cements were featureless with the exception of Punjabs which were firm. Belapurs and Burmas were slightly better. Andhras were in demand, while Powers had no marked change.

Tata Steels opened round about the previous closing and improved slowly but steadily on some fresh demand and covering of short sales. The general sentiment seems to be healthier and to-day's working showed some revival of confidence from the investing public.

Government Paper was steady to firm.

The last day for the May Settlement is 30th instant.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, April 25.

100 Ahm. Advance	276 4
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	677 8
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	160 10
100 Central India	217 8
100 Colaba	117 8
100 Coorla	90 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	290 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Finlay	110 0
100 Gokak	156 14
1000 Hindustani	1575 0
100 Indore	60 10
100 Khatau	57 8
100 Kohinoor	181 14
250 Laxmi	575 0
100 Madhavji	5 4
250 Madras United	35 0
1000 Morarji	700 0
250 Modern	45 0
50 Mysore	85 10
200 New Great	100 0
100 Osmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	250 0
25 Sassoon Silk	39 8
1000 Sholapur	1,985 0
50 Simplex	64 6
100 Swadeshi	158 12
100 Swan	78 12
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1,145 0
1000 Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	105 0
25-50 Central	32 0
500 Imperial	1532 8
125-500 Im. Conty.	378 12
50-100 India	28 8
100 Reserve Bank	129 0
5 Union	5 8

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	36 15
70 Gwalior	120 0
160 Indian	464 8
40 Katni Def.	2145 0
100 Katni Ord.	365 0
75 Okha	266 4
10 Punjab	26 1
100 Shahabad	481-14
70 United	125 8

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	11 12
15-75 New India	41 0
200 Oriental	4.990 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad O.d	160 0
100 Andhra Valley	1545 0
10 Ajmer	13 12
50 Bombay Tram	152 8
100 Bombay Suburban	175 0
10 Broach	11 3
100 Karachi	220 0
100 Poona	225 0
100 Surat	190 0
100 Tata Hydro	159 1
1000 Tata Power	1480 0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	886 4
100 C. Province	97 4
100 Dhond Baramati	100 0
100 Gujarat	78 12
100 Mandra Bhon	99 8
100 Pachora Jamner	96 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	97 0
500 Tapty Valley	760 0

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	30 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	515 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	146 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	196 4
50 Belapur Sugar	162 8
250 Bombay Steam	274 6
125 Bombay Burma	391 4
50 Bombay Burma Con.	142 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	6-1-0
50 Bombay Telephone	107 8
100 Indian Bleaching	107 8
100 Indian Radio	501 4
100 Ind Radio Ord.	483 12
1000 Port Canning	567 8
15 Scindia	16 2
30 Premier Construction	76 4
25 Tata Oil	14 12

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1437 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	86 12
5 p.c. Central India	523 12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7½ p. c. Tata Power	1505 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 8
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	620 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 25.

Century 160/10
Bom. Dyeing 677 678 677/8
Kohinoor 181/14
Central India 215 216 217
New Great 99 100
Simplex 64/6
Swadeshi 157 159 158/12
Bundi 37 36/14 36/15
I. Cement 462 464/6
Punjab 25/9 26/2 26/1
Shahabad 481/14
Andhra 1540 1545
Tata Hydro 159/1
Tata Power 1480 1481 1480
Tram Ord. 151/9 151/10 152/8
T. Steel Dfd. 508 512 517/15
T. Steel Ord. 145/8 146/8 147/4 146/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 169/4 169/8
Bellapur 161/14 161 162/8
B. Steam 273 274/6
B. Burma 389 392 391/14

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 25.

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D April Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	271 1/2
Banks selling T T	269 1/2
Banks buying T T	267
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	562
Banks buying T T	572
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 24th instant	4.93 1/2
Japan London 25th instant	1/2 1/16
23rd instant	45 3/8
24th instant	45 1/4
Java-London 25th instant	7.25
Hongkong/London 25th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai-London 25th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 24th instant	74.94
London/Belgium 24th instant	29.21
London-Switzerland 24th instant	15.15 1/2
London Berlin 24th instant	12.28 1/2
London Stockholm 24th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York 24th instant	4.93 9/16
London Amsterdam 24th instant	7.27 7/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Quiet.
Gold 23rd instant	£7-1-0 1/2
Gold 24th instant	7-0-11 1/2
Silver London Ready 23rd instant	20 3/8
24th instant	20 7/16
Silver London Forward 23rd instant	20 3/8
24th instant	20 7/16
Silver New York Ready	
London Discounts 3 mos 23rd instant	9/16 p.c.
24th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 23rd instant	5/8 p.c.
24th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1936

CONGRESS TO UNDERTAKE ECONOMIC SURVEY?

Problems For Wardha Meeting Of Working Committee

Foreign Propaganda Plan

WARDHA, April 26.

With the arrival of the Members of the newly constituted Working Committee of Congress, speculations are rife here as to the nature of business which is going to be transacted at its first meeting to be held to-morrow and the days following.

It is understood that the Committee's time would be taken up mostly by domestic matters, including the reorganisation of the Congress Secretariat with a view to enabling it to deal thoroughly with the various activities envisaged in the resolutions adopted at the Lucknow session of the Congress.

Some idea, however, of concrete proposals that are likely to be taken up for discussion at the meeting may be formed from the trend of discussions among Congress leaders already assembled here.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

It appears the first thing which the Working Committee will be called upon to tackle would be a systematic organization of foreign propaganda. In this connection, it is regarded as most likely that a Weekly or Fortnightly bulletin containing accurate Indian news and views would be published by the A. I. C. C. Foreign Department for use overseas. Apart from that, steps may also be taken to establish contacts with organizations and individuals overseas friendly to the Indian aspirations.

ECONOMIC SURVEY.

It is further understood that, to make Congress propaganda more attractive and to be more definite about the possibilities of economic reorganization of the country, any one locality may be selected and an economic survey undertaken there. This economic survey will show how and where the present economy in the country is unjust what are the definite causes which have brought about the country's economic decline and also what are the remedies that may be applied to set this vicious economy right.

Besides these items, the Committee will also be called upon to scrutinize and approve of the questionnaire prepared for investigation by Provincial and Sub-Divisional Congress Committees throughout the country of the Agrarian problem as it obtains today.—United Press.

MALAVIYA OPENS TEMPLE

No Restrictions On Harijans

BENARES, April 25.

Pandit Malaviya opened a temple at Daltonganj last evening where all Hindus including Harijans will be able to worship. Harijans expressed great satisfaction. The ceremony was performed before a large gathering of Hindus, including orthodox Pandits. Pandit Malaviya returned to Benares this morning. He proposes paying a visit to Ayodhya shortly in connection with religious work.—A. P.

MINISTER KAMBLI AT JALGAON

(From A Correspondent.)
JALGAON, (By Mail).

Dewan Bahadur Kambli, the Minister of Education paid a visit to Jalgaon on 24th instant and was presented address of welcome from the East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute (Jalgaon Branch) and the East Khandesh Land Mortgage Bank. Ltd., Jalgaon.

A. I. Adi-Hindu Depressed Classes Conference

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

The Secretary of the Reception Committee writes:—

The All-India Adi-Hindu Depressed Classes Conference will be held at Lucknow on May 22, 23 and 24 under the Presidentship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, of Bombay. Important resolutions will come before the Conference relating to the economic and social life of the Depressed Classes but most important of all will be the issue raised by Dr. Ambedkar in his pronouncement at the Yeola Conference in October last, which relates to a "Change of Religion." The Conference will decide what is to be done in regard to this question and what are the next steps to be taken.

COMMUNAL CLASH IN JAMALPUR

RANCHI, April 25.

One Hindu was killed and several injured, including one Mohammedan, in a communal riot which occurred in front of a mosque at Jamalpur, Monghyr District, while a Hindu wedding procession was passing along the main road at Jamalpur late last night. The situation is now under control.—A.P.

Homoeopathic And Naturopathic Association At Indore

(From A Correspondent.)
INDORE, (By Mail).

The above association has been recently started under the presidentship of Dr. Thomas Singh, P.A., M.D., Ph.D. (U.S.A.), and its general secretary is Dr. Kamla Shanker. The Managing Committee of nine members, represents the leading practitioners of the town.

Pt. Jawaharlal and Babu Rajendra Prasad, President-elect of the Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad received an enthusiastic welcome on arrival at Nagpur.

BOMBAY ELECTORAL ROLLS

Collector's Communique On Provisional List

The regular electoral rolls for the appended list of Bombay city constituencies (including those for the Bombay Suburban District) of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council under the Reforms are under preparation at the office of the Collector of Bombay. Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay, states the Collector in a communique. The provisional rolls so far prepared have been printed and are open for informal inspection of the public at the following places:—

Office of the Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District, Old Custom House, Fort.

Head Office of the Bombay Municipality.

Offices of the Municipal Wards, A, B, C, D, E, F and G.

Office of the Mamlatdar, South Salsette, Bandra.

The Municipal Offices at Bandra, Kurla, Ghatkopar Kirol, Juhu and Vile-Parle.

The Notified area Committee Offices at Chembur, Mulund, Malad, Kandivli and Borivli.

The remaining provisional rolls will also be informally published at these places as they are printed. This publication is only informal and provisional and intended to save time in the long run. The regular publication of the rolls will be made for disposal of formal claims and objections in the prescribed manner and by the prescribed authorities after the rules come into force.

CLAIMS AND OBJECTIONS.

In order to ensure that all qualified persons are enrolled and that the rolls are made as complete and accurate as possible the public are requested to inspect the provisional rolls. All claims or objections should be submitted to the Collector not later than June 10. Claims or objections so submitted will be heard and disposed of by the Collector or other officer deputed by him. The claims or objections should be addressed to the Collector of Bombay, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay. The lists of franchise qualifications for the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council under the Reforms can be seen at the office of the Collector of Bombay on office days during office hours.

THE CONSTITUENCIES.

The following is the List of constituencies for the Bombay Legislative Assembly:—

General Constituencies (Urban)

1. Bombay City (North) and Bombay Suburban District—Part I excluding Scheduled Castes. Part II Scheduled Castes.

2. Thana South (Rural) (portion for Ambernath Petha of the Bombay Suburban District only)—Part I excluding Scheduled Castes. Part II Scheduled Castes.

3. Bombay City (Byculla and Parel)—Part I excluding Scheduled Castes. Part II Scheduled Castes.

4. Bombay City, (Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum).

Muhammadan Constituencies (Urban)

5. Bombay City (North) and Bombay Suurban District.

6. Thana District (Rural) (portion or Ambernath Petha of the Bombay Suburban District).

7. Bombay City (South).

WOMEN'S CONSTITUENCIES

General (Urban)

8. Bombay City (Girgaum).

9. Bombay City (Bhuleshwar).

Muhammadan (Urban).

10. Bombay City (Girgaum.)

Anglo-Indian Constituency.

11. Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District.

12. Presidency—Portion for Ambernath Petha of the Bombay Suburban District.

European Constituency.

13. Bombay City 'cum' Bombay Suburban District.

14. Presidency—Portion for Ambernath Petha of the Bombay Suburban District.

Indian Christian Constituencies.

15. Bombay City (Urban).

16. Thana 'cum' Bombay Suburban District (Rural). (Portion for the Bombay Suburban District).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is the list of constituencies for the Bombay Legislative Council:—

General Constituency (Urban).

1. Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District.

2. Thana 'cum' Nasik 'cum' Ahmednagar (Rural) (portion for Ambernath Petha of the Bombay Suburban District).

Muhammadan Constituency (Urban.)

3. Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District.

4. Northern Division (Rural) (portion for Ambernath Petha of Bombay Suburban District).

European Constituency.

5. Presidency—Bombay City, Bombay Suburban District.

WOMEN VOTERS

The Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District reminds voters of the necessity of enrolling their names on the regular electoral rolls for the constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council and the Bombay Legislative Assembly under the new Constitution, the preparation of which is in hand.

Persons qualified by the 'educational qualification or by the special qualifications for women' will not be entered in the Bombay Legislative Assembly roll unless they make an application in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained on application, without payment, from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay, or from the Collector of Bombay or the Mamlatdar, South Salsette, Bandra. All persons entered in the provisional rolls prepared last year will be put in the regular rolls, provided such persons are otherwise qualified, and it is not necessary for them to make fresh applications. Applications from other persons for registration of their names should be sent to the Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District not later than May 31.

The franchise qualifications can be ascertained at the office of the Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District or of the Mamlatdar, South Salsette, Bandra. The Director of Information, Secretariat, Bombay, will also furnish any particulars required.

LET NOT MINOR ISSUES ECLIPSE THAT OF 'LIBERTY'

Pt. Jawaharlal Deplores Quarrel Over Communal Award

NAGPUR, April 25.

It was an assemblage of over 10,000 persons to whom loud speakers carried the voice of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, this evening at Chitnavis Park Mr. P. K. Salwe, President of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, presided.

At the outset the Pandit was garlanded on behalf of numerous institutions including the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee whose president, Dr. N. B. Khare M. L. A. paid a tribute to Pandit Nehru's determination not to harm the unity of the Congress despite differences of opinion.

Mr. P. K. Salwe in his introductory remarks said that he had no doubt that in Pandit Nehru the country had found a strong and wise pilot.

In a speech lasting one and a half hours Pandit Nehru appealed to all not to allow the greatest of all problems for the country—that of getting liberty—to be eclipsed by minor issues.

He said it was deplorable that at the last Assembly elections many of us exaggerated the evils of communal award to the subordination of the goal of freedom. They either played into the hands of the Government or had not understood the questions before the country. The same issue was likely to be brought again at the next elections.

The speaker appealed not to encourage disruption by bringing into relief that question.—A.P.

MAHARASHTRA'S NEW OPPORTUNITY

Mr. Deo Exhorts Congress Workers To Enroll A Lakh Of Members

Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, President, Maharashtra P.C.C., has issued the following statement to the press:—

"Maharashtra's service for the country has come out fruitful. Today, after a long period of 40 years Maharashtra has secured the enviable fortune of holding the next Congress Session in the province. The Great Lokamanya and Bharat Sevak Mr. G. K. Gokhale throughout their lives served the Congress. After Lokamanya's death, the Congress party in Maharashtra had to pass through a great ordeal. To-day it has come out successful and is again as powerful as before. The country has honoured this service of Maharashtra by accepting its invitation to the next Congress Session. But with this honour has come a new heavy responsibility on Maharashtra. I humbly appeal to the public of Maharashtra to render me their full co-operation in order to shoulder this responsibility in a way befitting Maharashtra's great name. Whatever be the place of the Congress Session in Maharashtra, I hope, that every devout Congressman will feel no sacrifice greater to make the session a success.

Mr. Deo further exhorts the Council voters to vote for the Congress candidates in the coming provincial elections which is the only way to effectively reject the new Constitution sought to be forced on India by Government. He has also warned them and especially the peasantry in Maharashtra not to allow them to be guided by the communalist leaders.

He further requests the Congress workers in Maharashtra to concentrate their efforts on enrolment of one lakh of Congress members. He concludes by exhorting the executives of the District Congress Committees to sell by hawking Khadi worth Rs. 2,000 in each district.

75 PER CENT WITHOUT TRUTH

Br. Medical Officer Discounts Italian Propaganda

IL DUCE'S ARMY 400 MILES FROM ADDIS ABABA

LONDON, (By Mail.)

"As soon as the rains begin, I know that the Ethiopian policy is to begin to hit back, and there can be only one result—defeat for the Italians."

Captain Marius Brophil, an Irishman, attached to the Ethiopian Medical Corps, who is in London on sick leave, made this statement in an interview with reuter at the Ethiopian Legation here.

Captain Brophil, who is shortly to return to Abyssinia, declared that the Italians could never defeat Abyssinia—on the contrary he predicted enormous losses for the invading forces when the rainy season began in June.

"Of the reports received of the war from," home he said, "75 per cent may be accepted as propaganda and without truth. The nearest Italian soldiers are 400 miles from Addis Ababa, and short of building roads over mountains they will never get any nearer."

"Abyssinian casualty reports were grossly exaggerated and Italian casualties had been ignored," Captain Brophil declared.

"Hundreds of thousands of white Italians have been killed.

"If the mothers and fathers of Italy knew how their sons were being killed to satisfy Mussolini's ambition, the war wouldn't last another day and the Dictator would be relieved of power."

POISON GAS EVIDENCE.

Captain Brophil said he brought back evidence pointing to the use of gas bombs by the Italians; and also that at Quoram he received the first thirty cases of mustard gas poisoning. "It was during the last week of December and the first week of January of this year."

He strongly denied the use by Abyssinians of dum-dum bullets, and said that those which had been photographed by the Italians as being dum-dum were "merely ordinary bullets that have ricochetted off rocks and become flattened."

Captain Brophil served in the Irish forces throughout the Great War.—Reuter.

Yalgi Operated

(From Our Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, (By Mail).

Sjt. K. V. Yalgi a local prominent Congressman and a leading merchant was operated upon in the Civil Hospital by the Civil Surgeon Mr. Gokhale for gall-bladder stone. The operation was quite successful.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

WADE HEARS LIEUTENANT HALLOWELL'S STORY----
I WAS INSPECTING THE CROWN JEWEL ROOM WHEN A MAN CAME IN — BEFORE I KNEW IT HE KNOCKED ME DOWN AND GOT AWAY WITH THE JEWELS---- I SCRAMBLED UP AND FOLLOWED--
TOWARD THE TRAITOR'S GATE?
4-2
YES---THEY GOT INTO A LAUNCH---I LEAPED FOR IT AS THEY STARTED AWAY--SOME ONE MUST HAVE HIT ME AS I LANDED---- EVERYTHING WENT BLACK----
HE SAYS IT WAS TOO DARK TO RECOGNIZE THEM, WADE --- WHAT DO YOU THINK?
I THINK, COLONEL--THAT WE'LL CALL ON DIANA MONTAGUE AND ASK WHY SHE WANTED THAT PASS-WORD!—
TH', CAR'S READY WADE!
INSPECTOR WADE--TO SEE MISS MONTAGUE--
MISS MONTAGUE ISN'T HERE, INSPECTOR. SHE LEFT EARLY THIS MORNING!
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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